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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 196 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd September	Merkara*	8235	
27th ,,	Malta	6664	
4th October	Karmala	8988	
11th ,,	K.F. August†	—	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
29th Sept.	Plassy	7346	To Australia
8th Oct.	Dusera	5414	To China
27th ,,	Morea	10899	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	
18th Sept.	Lighting	Karachi and P. Gulf 1 p.m.
18th ,,	Lisua	Karachi direct 2-30 p.m.
25th ,,	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Setsumi Maru	G. Matsushita	3858	12th Sept.	23rd Sept
Kenkon Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Hwah Wu ..	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,898.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	6th Sept	21st Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	23rd Sept.	,,
Gerna Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	29th Oct.	Genoa and Marseilles.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
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Fort, Bombay.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

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Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. SHIRAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed é.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

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Ag. Manager.
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Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
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HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NARELA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
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SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF KNITTING MACHINES AND KHAKI UNION SERGE CLOTH.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned.

62 Griswold circular knitting machines 84 needle 4½ inches diameter.

5 Rolls of Khaki Union Serge Cloth 54in. wide measuring 289 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS AND RINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the office concerned.

1 case 250 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 26.

29 cases each 200 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 28.

13 cases each 100 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 29.

2 cases each 150 gross Japanese Brass Eyelets and rings No. 29.

8 cases each 100 gross Japanese brass eyelets and rings No. 30.

3 cases each 50 gross Japanese brass eyelets and rings No. 32.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIG LEAD.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the Office concerned, an on account and risk of Messrs. Esoofally Moosaji and Co., at Jakeria Musjid:—

Ex. S. S. Mandata."

200 pieces pig lead.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST VERMILION RED.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Magonlal Mohanlal and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Wadia Chinoy and Co., the following:—

10 cases each 112 packets of 1 lb. each, best Vermilion Red, by John Elliott and Sons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 21ST SEPTEMBER, AT 4-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT PEDDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 21st September, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,455 square yards, with a frontage of about 160 feet and bounded as follows:—

On the East by a private passage and beyond by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, on the West by Pedder Road, on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 132 KEGS FLAKE LITHARAGE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned the following:—

132 kegs each 100 lbs., Flake Litharage (American).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman, consisting of dining tables, side-boards, drawing room suite, chairs, writing tables, cabinets, sofas, marble top table partitions, single cot gas fitting, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Arab Horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 English horse imported in 1916 age about 7, broken to saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT BURHANPUR, KNOWN AS THE BHUSKUTA GINNING FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa, C. P., for and on behalf of the Court of Wards, Nimar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd October next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not previously disposed of by private treaty, the Bhuskuta Ginning Factory at Burhanpur, including the land and buildings with immediate delivery.

The Ginning Machinery, comprises 34 Gins, a Compound Non-condensing Engine by "Fairbank Bearley Bingley" England and Lancashire Boiler by Messrs. Tinker Shenton, 2 donkey pumps, kapas opener lathe, bench vice, roller press, cart weighbridge by Avery to weigh 3 tons shafting and gearing, etc., etc.

The buildings consist of gin house having 4,138 square feet of plinth area, theatre hall having 4,472 square feet plinth area and a 58 roomed sarai used as godown.

The total area of the land is 55,422 square feet more or less and the land is freehold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa, C. P., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September, 1919.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES!

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 15, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned,

10 packages Graham's Nensookhs No. 8888.

5 packages Ralli's Nensookhs No. 7070/9090.

6 packages Nensookhs No. 400000/ 600000.

6 packages Nensookhs No. 700000/ 900000.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES ENGLISH MULLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst. at 4-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Kosavji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Amritlal Laljee, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the board committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

3 packages English mulls No. 958 or other 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CANDIES BURNT COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 12 noon Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co. at their godown at Dhorgully, Tendal Street, Khadak and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Champsy Mansi.

30 candies burnt cotton (loose).

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridas and Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

22 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K 24 23 inches 24 yards 3½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES OLD BELLARY COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Khimji Vishram at his Jamshed godown at Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Champsy Mansi

58 bales cotton old Bellary.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES JUBILEE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Marke by order of Sheth M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Laxmidas Gordhandas.

3 packages Jubilee Jamjam.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs Cawasji Framji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Narandas Kakubhoy.

50 bales each 50 pieces Japanese grey shirtings No. 45000 44 inches 38 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 19th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4683.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES THE TATA MILLS GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Pappiah Chetty Bros., of Bangalore, the following goods:—

10 bales the Tata Mills, Grey Dhooties, Cypher No. 1405, 40in. by 5½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1445, 44in. by 6½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1475, 47in. by 7½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 21st day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Jitakar" Buildings opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, Bhindi Bazar by order of the Partners of the firm of Messrs. Ahmed Hansraj & Co. to close partnership account valuable household furniture comprising dining tables, chairs, cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables ladys' writing tables book cases, panelled door almirahs, rich Persian carpets, commodes, towel racks, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Telegraphs Chambers, 15, Waudby Road, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, file cabinets, English cabinets, roorda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved black-wood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc. etc.

The property of W. D. Rozario, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Sept., 1919.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 15, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to attend a private dispensary. Apply stating terms to DR. CHOKASHI, Ajmer. 4728

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified TYPIST. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 p. m. Apply stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 4757

REQUIRED—Two CLERKS, competent at figures with neat writing. Salary Rs. 30—40. Apply personally:—EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road. 4738

WANTED—SALESMAN for a Tailoring and Hosiery, shop etc., salary according to qualification. Must know English and Gujarati. None but experts should apply to the ORIGINAL TAILORING MART, Shop No. 5, Crawford Market. 4619

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED.—LL.B's., High Court PLEADERS, GRADUATES, as ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS, and also TYPISTS for a Solicitors' Firm. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4717

WANTED by a Japanese Reliable Firm—To appoint a capable AGENT in Bombay, for to import Piece-goods, Hosiery, Sundries and Metals from Japan. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4752

WANTED.—STENO-TYPIST, if possible with general office experience, lady preferred, salary moderate to comence. Apply giving full particulars and stating salary required to Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4742

WANTED.—Ten suitable young EUROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September and 2nd October 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4648

SITUATION WANTED.

CHEMIST.—Specialist in Dyeing Bleaching, Oils, Fats, Soaps, etc. High British qualifications. Indian experience, some time Professor, well berthed now, desires change with established or prospective Industrial Concern, or consulting practice with Chemist, can invest. Please apply Box No. 144 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4726

WANTED.

LOOMS.—Power Looms thirty-six inches required, new or secondhand. Write HORMUSHA JOSHI, Naupura, Surat. 4733

WANTED.—GROUND FLOOR or SHOP from Dhobitalao to Grant Road on Tramway Line. Apply Box No. 143 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4724

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath—about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

WE are always at your Service!—Whatever you may need in Stationery for Office or Private use, write or 'phone and the same will be promptly supplied to you. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PROFESSIONALS, Amateurs and Students will find our Drawing and Pen-painting materials of immense benefit. We guarantee Fresh stocks of Colours Drawing Instruments, Papers, etc., BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat. 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4754

PAREL.—Large free-hold ground FOR SALE, situated near Municipal Market, both tram and railway stations, with frontage on two important roads. Most valuable site for building, shops, cinema and residential quarters. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4754

TO BE LET;

GODOWN, pucca built, 75 ft. sq. and 15 high or parts in Love Lane. Apply OWNER, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road. 4623

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-6
Second insertion	Rs. 5-8
Third insertion	Rs. 5-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-6
Minimum charge	Rs. 4-8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

1. On and from 22nd instant, four passengers (excluding Company's servants), will be allowed to stand on the rear platform of cars till the end of the present year.
2. Ladies may enter cars by the driver's platform.
3. From the above date the seats reserved for ladies and children will be the 3rd and 4th bench, nearest the driver, on the left hand side, instead of the first two benches as at present.

By order,
C. LUCAS.
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th September 1919. 4661

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, London, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for Stock-Taking. 4603

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, has been declared and made payable on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1919.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919. 4424

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 20th September, 1919.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1919.
2. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1919. 4319

NOTICE.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

PUBLIC are hereby informed that goods will be accepted for local bookings only between stations of this Railway with effect from to-day.

Effects are being made to introduce through booking of goods with Foreign Railways with effect from 1st November, 1919.

The Railway will also be opened shortly for the carriage of passenger and other coaching traffic subject to Government's sanction which is applied for.

T. D. BHAT,
Manager and Engineer,
A. T. L. Railway. 4719

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KURLA.

THIS SANATORIUM will be RE-OPENED for admission from 1st October, 1919. Information regarding application forms, admission tickets, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned. No advance cases will be admitted.

W. R. BHANDARE,
For the Hon. Secretaries.

Address:
C/o Dr. B. S. Patkar,
416, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, No. 2.

LOST.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., ORDINARY SHARE SCRIP NO. 1939 (with a stamped filled-up transfer form attached to it) in the name of Sir Sassoon J. David, somewhere between New Share Bazaar (Medows Street) and the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Finder will be rewarded. Please return.

V. L. FERNANDES,
Share and Stock Broker,
4760 New Share Bazar.

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of our Company is changed from the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd., to "The SHILOTRI BANK LD."

For the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd.,
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director.
4710

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—
Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4336

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1919, and a bonus of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th September, 1919, are made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, at the Registered Office, of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on working days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 9th September, 1919.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.

Henshaw's Building,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th September, 1919. 4763

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of September, 1919, namely:—

1. That each of the existing 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each be divided into 10 shares of Rs. 100 each.
2. That the articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
   (a) In article 30 the words "four annas shall be substituted for the words "one rupee."
   (b) In article 83 the words (50) shares shall be substituted for the words "five shares" will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

By order of the Board.
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919. 4764

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA and Bai COOVERBAI FRAMJI SOONAWALLA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or Bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Middle Colaba Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1170 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 15909, New Survey No. 1/9677 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 211 and Street No. 104 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East, by the said Middle Colaba Road, on or towards the West by a Public passage on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Rustomji Soonawala, on or towards the South by the property of Hyderalli Cassumji.

Dated, this 18th day of September, 1919.
CHITNIS, MOTILAL & KANGA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4761

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS

INDIAN ENGINEERING AND MOTOR Co., Ltd.

Calcutta, dated the 21st August 1919.

Registered Office:—2, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

(Copy filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, before its publication.

REGISTERED CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 5 with Application.

Rs. 5 on Allotment, payable at an interval of not less than three months.

(The minimum subscription on which the Directors might proceed to allotment was fixed to 50 shares of Rs. 25 which was the value of each share before).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

RAI MOHENDRA CHANDRA LAHIRI BAHADUR, First Class Hon. Magistrate.
2. C. H. MANN, Esq., (Messrs. Windram and Co.,) Calcutta.
3. H. A. C. DINGLE, Esq., (Messrs. Frank Ross and Co., Ltd.), Calcutta.
4. R. FORBES SMITH, Esq., Merchant, Managing director, The Timber traders Ltd., Calcutta.
5. J. C. MITRA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R.E.S. (Eng.), (Messrs. Mitra & Sons) Calcutta.
6. SUSHIL KUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, Esq., M.A., Zemindar and Merchant.
7. SUDHINDRA NATH SEN, Esq., Zemindar, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited, Calcutta and Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. K. DAY & Co., Incorporated Accounts,
6 Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITOR:

J. K. SINHA, Esq., 6 Old Office Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. MITRA & SONS,

General Merchants, Managing Agents, the Kirtikona Tea Co., Ltd., the Lower Assam, Tea Syndicate Ltd., &c., 2 Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INTRODUCTION.

The great success of the few European private and public Limited Companies doing business in the Automobile line in Calcutta, led a number of influential European and Indian gentlemen to meet together more than a year ago to form a public Limited Company. The Indian Engineering & Motor Co., Ltd. is the result of their efforts. The company was registered and permission to commence business was obtained from the registrar of Joint Stock Companies March 1918.

GROWTH OF BUSINESS.

With a view to avoid the heavy outlay in the beginning for the purchase of building and plants which usually signalizes the birth of a public Company, the Board of Directors decided to rent a small Garage & Workshop where business could be carried on until the war terminated and conditions improved.

Suitable premises were therefore secured at Ballygunge where the favourable progress made encouraged the Directors to remove the business to the Commodious buildings at 62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. Here the business progressed so rapidly that the management were obliged to install extra machinery to cope with the work and now owing to the tremendous pressure of orders it is becoming difficult for the company to carry them out expediously through lack of working space. The Company is therefore on the look-out for large premises which are becoming a pressing necessity, owing to the increasing business of the Company. The plant will then be increased to enable the management to undertake general, mechanical and electrical Engineering in addition to the present Motor Car works. The present businesss premises will be retained as a showroolm and garage for new cars.

GROWING DEMAND.

So far as demand is concerned the company has a very good field before it, as with the end of the war the demand for various Engineering materials has greatly increased. Motor traction has also revolutionsed the idea of locomotion and the petrol engine is swiftly replacing other means of transportation. It is found by experience that one becoming accustomed to Motor driving once, finds it very difficult to return to his old horse driven vehicle and demand for motor cars and motor accessories is consequently on the rise.

PROFITS IN ENGINEERING WORKS.

The Company has got a properly equipped workshop & garage at 62 Bow BazarStreet, Calcutta. The workshop has an efficient staff with a home trained European Engineer at its head executing repairs to Motor Cars and the income from this source alone is expected to yield a very good profit to the shareholders.

PROFITS FROM THE SALE OF ACCESSORIES.

The Company has opened a showroom where all kinds of motor accessories are sold. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a very good margin of profit in this trade and the demand for these articles is very brisk. The Company is arranging for the agencies of several leading manufacturers of England and America.

PROFITS FROM SALE OF NEW CARS.

The Company has secured the sole agencies for India of some well known motor cars of American manufacture and is in communication with other Manufacturers with a view to securing their sole agencies and it expects to complete the necessary arrangements with them very soon.

An early consignment of cars is expected. Advance booking has already commenced and a good many orders have now been registered. The company expects a profit of about Rs. 50,000 a year to begin with from the sale of motor cars alone.

AVERAGE PROFITS.

The Company's efforts have so far been mainly confined to motor car repairs and the sale of motor accessories. The monthly progress report of the garage and workshop are showing a clear net profit of 20 to 25 per cent on the capital employed, but it may safely be stated that when the business is fully developed, the shareholders may expect a substantial return on their capital.

SHARES ISSUED.

To enable the Company to fully develope its business 30,000 thousand shares have been issued for the present and offered to the public at par.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payment.

CONTRACTS AND COMMISSION.

The Company has entered into a contract with Messrs. Mitra & Sons by which they have been appointed the managing agents of the company. The contract can be seen at the office of the company during business hours.

The brokerage for disposal of the shares is not to exceed 5 per cent of the nominal value of the shares disposed of by any broker or agent.

All share applications with remittances are to be sent to the Company's Bankers,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Prospectus and share application forms can be obtained from the Bankers of the company or form the Managing Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE

Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES-
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend o 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends :—

1912..	... 5 per cent.
1913..	.. 5 per cent.
1914..	.. nil.*
1915..	... nil.*
1916..	... 4 per cent.*
1917..	.. 6 per cent.
1918..	..12 per cent.

*The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surplusses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers and from Messsrs. Vadilal Coorji & Co., 60, Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Official Authorisation has arrived

THE

NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., also from the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YASHWANTLAL MOTILAL FOZDAR, HASMUKHLAL MOTILAL FOZDAR, the latter a minor by his brother and natural guardian the said Yashwantlal Motilal Fozdar have contracted to sell to our client DHAMANMAL JAGUMAL, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. , Old Survey No. and New Survey No. , and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 366 and Street No. 41-43 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the House of B. J. Mistry and on or towards the South by the house of Aishabai Mahomedbhoy Jariwala.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA,
For Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4762

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Dinsha Pestonji Ghaswala, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon, or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, gift, trust, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's Attorneys, at their Office, situate at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Dhunji Dongria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, one hundred and eighty-one square yards, or thereabouts, (of which Hormasji Bomanji is the Fazendar) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 706, Street Nos. 28, 30 and 32, Dhunji Street, and are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Dongria Street, on or towards the West by the properties of Fida Ali Abdul Rasul and of Ramkrishondas Gopaldas Khatry, on or towards the North by the property of Ali Mahomed Kamrudin Jariwala, and on or towards the South by the property of Hira Khushal.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4756

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI ISSAJI EBRAHIMJI has contracted to sell to my client HAJI PIR SAYED NURSHAH HAMDANI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 418 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 70 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, bounded on the East by Bhandari Street and the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 69 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Thakersi Mahashanker and on the north partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Mavji Dhanna partly by a passage and partly by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 4904, together with the building there consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the said vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under C. (T) Ward Nos. 7522 and 7523, Street Nos. 106 to 112.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1919.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT.
Purchaser's Vakil.

4748

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai DAHI, wife of Goculdas Vithaldas, late of Lunawada, Hindu .....Deceased.

RAMANLAL GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaon Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 10th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA AND COMPANY.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4749

AMUSEMENTS.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Rs. 1-2-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 96 Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
The Empire Revue Company

To-day Friday, 19th, To-morrow Saturday, 20th and Sunday 21st
VAUDEVILLE
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 5-30 p.m.

Monday 22nd, Tuesday, 23rd and Wed. 24th.
TIT BITS
from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co upto 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. plan for To-Night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.
"The Golden Arrow"
A Five Part Drama. Not the Ordinary sort of Drama. But a Drama with a Novel Setting.
A REAL LOVE MYSTERY YARN
(Such as Conan Doyle gives us at his Best.
"UNLUCKY LOUEY"
(A Side Splitting Comic.)
OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Masterpiece from the Classics
"THE FALL OF TROY"
(After Homer's "Iliad")
A Magnificent Production
"THE FALL OF TROY"
is superfine. The Atmosphere of Olden Days is faithfully reproduced.
"THE TREASURE OF LAUZATS"
(A Magnificent Four-Part Drama.)
A story of
HIDDEN TREASURE
and the strange way in which it is found.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

To-night
FANNIE WARD
As "YUKI" in
"A Japanese Nightingale".
Adapted from Onotono Watana's popular novel.
A charming story from the Land of Chrysanthemums.
Pathe Gazette
Luke Commedy
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEE The death grapple of greedy Big Business and Honest men
In the Universal Serial Extraordinary
THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS
Featuring the Hercules of the Screen
Renowned Circus Aerialist
EDDIE POLO
Supported by a galaxy of regular Circus performers.
First Three Episodes NOW SHOWING AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
.....and be sure to bring the children for it is for every one from 6 to 60.
3 shows daily:—7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Popular prices.

AMUSEMENTS

Empress Theatre

TO-NIGHT at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m. (Situated at Lamington Road).

BOMBAY'S LATEST PICTURE PALACE RENDEZVOUS

THE QUEEN OF THE STEEL RUNNERS — **CHARLOTTE** — WHO HAS TAKEN NEW YORK BY STORM

The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.
In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.

CHARLOTTE
IN
THE "FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. **The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing.** But, after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two continents. **To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.**

It is only fair to say that there are numerous dramatic stars who have not made good on the screen as pleasingly as the little skater, CHARLOTTE.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"
CHAPLIN AT HIS BEST in two-side splitting Reels!

The stirring and ennobling Episode of the Salvation of a Woman's Soul.

The Six-Reel Photoplay, presented this week by the premier and the popular Picture-House in Bombay, the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

has been the theme of Cinema circles in the city and the talk of the town.

MARY IN "THAIS"

is not a Drama of the usual humdrum style. The Film is gorgeously got up by a powerful all-star cast, and featuring the renowned Opera-Beauty, Miss

MARY GARDEN

as the taseivious, amorous and Bachhant of the Golden City of Egypt, Alexandria.

Come and see the ghastly spectacles of human Frailty—Envy—Greed—Lust—Extravagance. Gluttony—exposed in their naked forms.

Come and watch this bewitching woman who used to make men,—old and young, strong and weak—giddy, by her marvellous powers of amorous persuasion.

MARY IN "THAIS"

for the last time to-day.

An absolutely wonderful Fiim—an incomparably supreme, sublime Story!

To-Night : 5-30, 7-; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE LAST DAY
to see the Great and Magnificent Pathe Photoplay

Go Get 'Em Garringer
(5000 feet)
featuring the celebrated Stars Frank Farnum and Helen Chadwick.
The Programme includesa Luke Comedy.

HALF PRICES.

Three Shows to-day : 7; 8-45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VICTORIA CINEMA

From to-morrow, Saturday!
The Famous Thanhouser kidlet

HELEN BADGLEY
in the novel, powerful 5-Act Photo drama, A
"MODERN MONTE CRISTO"

Watch in this column for further particulars to-morrow.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT
Epi 45-6
of the Fastest American Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY
FEATURING THE FAMOUS VETERAN OF SERIALS
Francis Ford
is running at Top-Speed
AT THE
MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Four shows nightly, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN
For a Short Season Only
Commencing Thursday **25**th Sep.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

A Comedy Salad with a Musical Dressing
in
AN ENTIRELY NEW MENU OF
"NOVELTY PIES"

Booking at Rose & Co.

The Lalita-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandali
WILL STAGE
MANAPAMANA
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
TO-NIGHT
at 8-30 p.m, (S.T.)
IN AID OF
The Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.
Public patronage earnestly Solicited

— RATES —

Orchestra (Front) ..	Rs. 5/-
Dress Circle (Front ..	,, 3/-
,, (Beck) ..	,, 2/-
Ladies' Boxes per seat	,, 2/-
First Class (Front) ..	,, 2/8
,, (Back) ..	,, 1/8
Second Class.. ..	,, 1/-
Pit	As. 8

Seats can be booked at the **Elphinstone College** between 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., at the Student's Brotherhood, Lamington Road between 5 and 7 p.m., and at **Govardhandas Buildings** 2, Second Floor near **West-End Cinema** and at the **Victoria Theatre** on the evening of the performance.

GAIETY CINEMA

JOHN
NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE
NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE
NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE

A story of a rich profligate, who, while on the brink of ruin is appointed guardian of Creighton's millions. He again assumes his riotous living, squanders the fortune and entangles his double for his crimes which a clever detective unearths.

PRICES AS USUAL

NOTE TIME:

Tues., Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10. Sat. 1 Show at 6-45. Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10. Monday and Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first classonly.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT-PIECES
as these suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.

Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price As. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?

Write from—**BOOB LUCK COMPANY** care Post, Bombay

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	18.73
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
Sept.	18.06
Oct.	18.06
Nov.	18.03
Dec.	18.05
Jan.	18.01
Feb.	18.01
Mar.	18.07
April	
May	18.06
June	
July	18.73

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16th

Months	To-day's price
Sept	18.04
Oct	18.04
Nov	18.02
Dec	18.02
Jan	18.00
Feb	18.04
Mar	18.00
April	18.45
May	18.40
June	18.34
July	18.28

Closing Tone Liverpool futures—Steady
Tone Liverpool Spot. Easier moderate business.
Tone manchester market—Steady with a moderate demand.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 16th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept 16th.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.95
,, ,, Fully Good	14.45
,, ,, Fine	14.70
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.05
,, ,, Fully Good	16.55
,, ,, Fine	16.80
,, Broach Good	17.30
,, ,, Fully Good	17.55
,, ,, Fine	17.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	8,000
Future at New York Oct.	30.05
,, ,, Jan.	30.30
,, ,, Mar.	30.45
Spot Cotton at New York	30.60
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	30.35
,, ,, Jan.	31.23

New York, Sept. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	Nil
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	4.13.50
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 15th.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Quoted	340
Tone of Linseed.—Neglected.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

On advices of a strong market in New York, our local market, which closed at Rs. 465 for F. G. Broach, yesterday, opened at Rs. 485 and declined to Rs. 479 on heavy offerings. From this point, there was a recovery and the price again rose to Rs. 488 and closed at Rs. 485. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 484 and rose to Rs. 490 on large buying orders. At this level, some profit taking having set in, the rate declined to Rs. 486 and ultimately closed at Rs. 486 The demand for spot continues fairly good.

QUOTATIONS 6 P M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	485
Fully Good Bengal	—	September	303
Fine Oomras	—	September	328
Good Southerns	—	Sept.-Oct.	320
Fully Good Bengals	—	Dec-Jan.	399
Fine Oomra	—	,,	447

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH SEPT. 1919:

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	485
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	Sept.	319,320
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	Sept.	395,445
Good M.G. Southerns	—	Sept.	320

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	327	315	300	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	327	315	300	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	405	390	372	—	,,
Central Provinces	425	410	392	—	,,
M.G. Broach	—	—	422	—	,,
M.G. Southerns	—	—	400	390	375
Hingunghat Dharwar	—	—	—	—	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Sept. 1919.

Cotton	1,300 bales.
Wheat	61,700 Owts.
Linseed	2,021 ,,
Rape, etc.	200 ,,
Gingelly seed	1,004 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	812 ,,
Castorseed	168 ,,
Rice	16,700 ,,
Myrabollams	2,522 ,,
Cottonseed	6,853 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil ,,
Gram	7,597 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Maize	24 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 18th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs as p	Rail Delivery Rs as p
Wheat, White Bold 70-85	66 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 75-80	....	....
,, ,, Karachi Bazar	64 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown bold	....	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 8 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	....	....
Linseed Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 8 0
,, ,, Tibia	13 0 0	13 8 0
Toolseed White 85-16	115 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-85	....	....
,, Gajar 50-60	....	....
,, Black	85 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	....	....
Groundnuts	110 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	....
Barley	31 0 0	....
Castorseed	55 0 0	....

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 10 0
,, Aug.-Sept.	10 1 0
Linseed May	12 13 0
,, Sept	12 15 0

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18th.

	Rate Rs as p.
Davids No. 18	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Carimbhoy No 12½	1 0 10
Light House No. 24	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18th.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 11 31/32
Bank Documents	1 11 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 4m/s	2 0 1/32
Fcs. Demand	2 0 15/32
Fcs. Demand	345
American Dollars	244
Hongkong	284½
Shanghai	264½
Japan	122
Singapore	118

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25/14.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/11 31/32.
D. D. on London 2,0 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on France quotations quite nominal.
Credit 3 Msd/a quotations quite nominal.
T. T. on Japan 115.
D. D. on Hongkong quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on Shanghai quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on Singapore quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on New York 249.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1929-32 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 78.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day owing to September Settlement.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 15th Sept. 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Capital Subscribed Rs. one crore	
,, Paid up	37,50,000
Reserve Fund	11,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	7,55,75,000
Sundries	4,76,000
Total Rs.	8,09,01,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,50,33,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,91,72,000
Bills Discounted	27,54,000
Sundries	4,18,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	4 25,01,000
Total Rs.	8,09,01,000

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 13th Sept. 1919.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th Sept. 1919 ..		
G.I.P. Rly.	19,93,400	5,06,82,623
A.D.C. Rly.	86,000	19,84,927
B. K. Rly.	3,200	1,83,314
C.B. Rly.	4,800	1,76,044
Total ..	20,81,400	5,89,56,068
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Sept. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly.	24,11,323	5,48,22,802
A.D.C. Rly.	94,052	20,94,995
B.K. Rly.	3,395	1,83,423
C.B. Rly.	5,078	1,55,419
Total ..	25,13,848	5,76,85,749
Inc. (G.I.P. Rly.	—4,17,923	+13,59,781
of (A.D.C. Rly.	—14,052	—9,078
Dec. (B.K. Rly.	—195	—108
(C.B. Rly.	—278	+20,625

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th Sept. 1919	13,800	5,38,982
Earnings for Corresponding 7 days ending 12th Sept. 1918	13,744	3,48,781
Increase or Decrease	+56	+1,91,201

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th Sept. 1919 ..	2,000	82,048
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Sept. 1918	3,069	60,910
Increase or Decrease	—1,069	+7,138

Pachora Jamner Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 13th Sept. 1919 ..	2,200	67,383
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Sept. 1918	696	17,622
Increase or Decrease	+1,504	+49,761

Note Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July 1919.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, September 18).

Captain J. C. Tate, Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 3rd October 1919 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. H. Stanley, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from 15th October 1919.

Major R. B. Nicholson, A.D.M.S., Embarkation, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Major Nicholson to be a Presidency Magistrate in the city of Bombay, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana under the Provincial Civil Service Rules for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. A. S. Holland, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Satara, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough for three months.

Mr. Maule Cole, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nasik, was granted, with effect from the 24th June 1919, such privilege leave as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as brought the combined period of absence up to two months and fifteen days.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem from 6th May to 30th June 1919, both days inclusive, and to appoint Mr Dayaram Shamdas thereto.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., passed on 1st September 1919 an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Provincial Agricultural Service and to appoint Mr. Bhimbhai M. Desai to it with effect from 1st April 1919.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. Dulabhbhai Raghunathji Desai reverting.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is granted, with effect from 8th October 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave for three months and eleven days.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat Sub-division is granted from 5th Jan. 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be relieved, such privilege furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Ms. V. K. Kogekar to be Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, C. D., with effect from 1st March 1918.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Khan Bahadur Sayad Nissar Hussein Sayad Ahmed Hussein to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Khandesh Subdivision, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Anding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Ali Nawaz Mirza Muhammad Rahim Beg to act as Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Khan Saheb Nur Nabi Ghulam Nabi on leave or pending further orders.

The services of the Reverend James Drummond Gordon, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Education.

Major-General W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days.

Major A. Chalmers, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad (Sind), with attached duties, during the absence of Major J. B. Christian, I.M.S., on leave or pending further orders.

The Government of the British East Africa Protectorate having appointed Mr. A. C. Brown to act as Emigration Agent for that Protectorate at Karachi, vice Mr. James Rorie Baxter, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council hereby declares his approval of the appointment under section 10 (3) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908).

On return from military duty Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Presidency District, relieving Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., J.P., Executive Engineer, of the additional charge held by him.

Mr. Fitzhervert is posted to the Nasik District vice Mr. Cousens or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1919.

No. B-12178.—Mr. R. J. Keat, A.M.I.C.E., J.P., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department privilege leave for five months and one day, combined with such furlough as will make the total period of the leave amount to one year, with effect from the 15th October 1919 or the subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave, Mr. Narhar Vinayak Devkule, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Southern to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th September, 1919, was 30.041 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 18th Sept. 1917	June 1st to 18th Sept. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) —	0 46	61 15	71	97 22 1
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	2 82	70 65	23	36 21 57
Malabar Hill (Gok. Tej Hospital)	2 69	66 75	29	33 23 49
Parel (J. J. Hospital) ..	6 80	73 36	34	44 26 59

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

INADEQUATE CLEANING OF SEWERS.

CUTTING WATER SUPPLY FOR DUES DISAPPROVED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, when on the motion of Dr. D B. Master, it was resolved to ask the Commissioner to submit proposals for cleansing the sewers more efficiently than at present.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, in the course of which the latter stated:—

"I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a note, dated the 2nd July, 1919, by Mr. Mackison on this subject. It will be seen that Mr. Mackison is quite definitely of opinion that although the new pumps at Love Grove are now working in a very efficient manner, they have not had the effect which the consulting engineers anticipated of reducing the silt in old sewers to such an extent as to make the catchpits unnecessary and that he considers that this is due to the old main sewers which have been laid at too flat a gradient. I do not purpose to discuss this question at length, but I am recommending to the Corporation separately that they should take steps at once to obtain the services of a drainage expert to report on them after examination on the spot in regard not only to the alternative schemes for the sewers of the north of the Island, but to the defects in the old drainage system and on the steps which are to be taken to remedy them."

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals for cleansing the sewers more efficiently than at present.

Dr. Master said there was not a yard of land in Bombay that was not surcharged with sewer decomposition, and whatever part of the city they were in they were assailed with an air that was vitiated by sewer emanations. The sewers in Bombay were no sewers at all, but merely elongated cesspools extending over the whole area of the city, and the emanations escaping through the pipes and by other means vitiated and poisoned the air, and it was this vitiated and poisoned air that they breathed from day to day. The city's mortality rate had risen in alarming proportions during the last few years. It was 70 to 80 as compared to London's average of 15 to 18 and yet they were complacently sitting quiet over such a condition of things and doing practically nothing to put a stop to the obstructions in the sewers and to have the sewers cleansed more efficiently.

Dr. Jehangir Curseti seconded the proposition, which was carried.

CESSPOOLS IN THE CITY.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 30th July, 1919, forwarding, with reference to a resolution of theirs, certain particulars regarding cesspools in the city.

Dr. Master moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to take all possible steps to have all these cesspools in the city emptied and cleansed at least every alternate day.

Dr. Master said it was over twenty years ago that the question of cesspools was first broached, and yet in regard to the condition of their cesspools they stood to-day where they were twenty years ago. It represented a state of things which could not be too strongly condemned. In fact the methods adopted in Bombay to empty the cesspools were suited more to a third-class village than a city which called itself the premier city in India. He wondered why nothing had been done to adopt here the vacuum system employed in England, by which no smell was felt when cesspools were emptied. He was astonished that in a city like Bombay they should stick to the primitive method of emptying cesspools all these years. There were no less than 2,255 cesspools in the city, and what did they think was the number of carts employed for the purpose of removing the contents of the cesspools? The grand total was 94, and there was nothing to be wondered at that the condition was what it was. It was hopeless to expect good results with such a ridiculously small number of carts, and this number should be adequately increased. The result of having a smaller number of carts was that in F and G wards, where the number of cesspools was very large, these were emptied at intervals of 2 to 8 or 10 days. He complained of the preferential treatment accorded to some wards over others. Why should cesspools in certain wards be emptied pretty frequently and in others at such long intervals of 8 and 10 days?

"RIVERS OF HELL."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said those "rivers of hell" flowed, not because the cesspools were not emptied oftener, but because they were built of such small dimensions that they could not hold even for a reasonable period the quantity of water that went into it. If the cesspools had been of a sufficiently large calibre and built on the verge of public streets where the carts could go sufficiently near them, the present complaint would not have arisen. The best way to remove the nuisance was to have the cesspools emptied and cleansed as often as possible.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar moved:—

"That the Corporation disapproves of the policy of discontinuing water supply for default of payment of water tax or water dues in case of buildings occupied by tenants and that the Commissioner should as a rule avoid exercising powers under Section 279 (1), sub-clauses (a) and (b), until all other means and methods available under the Act for recovering such dues are either exhausted or the Standing Committee is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that proceedings under Sections 202 and 203 of the Act will be futile."

Mr. Kamdar hoped the Commissioner would consider the feasibility of attaching the rents before taking other steps to recover water tax.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. A. E. Fazla moved the following proposition, which was carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to arrange as far as possible for water supply being given at full pressure to all the wards of the city on the following holidays from 4 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.:—

"New Year day, 1st January, 1; Good Friday, 1; Jamshedi Navroz, 1; Zarthostno Diso, 1; Parsee New Year, 2; Khordad Sal, 1; Holi, 1; Ramnavmi, 1; Cocoanut Day, 1; Gokul Ashtami 1; Ganesh Chaturthi, 1; Dasera, 1; Divali, 3; Ramzan Id, 1; Bakri Id and the day after, 2; Bara Wafat, 1; Moharram (10th day of the month of Moharram A. H.), 1."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

GREEK OCCUPATION OF SMYRNA.

DIRECT ENCROACHMENT ON PREMIER'S "PLEDGE."

MOSLEM LEAGUE DEPUTATION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

The All-India Moslem League deputation has sent a memorandum to Mr. Lloyd George re-emphasising Moslem sympathy for Turkey and urging that nothing should be done to whittle down or alter the Premier's "pledge" of January 5th, 1918. The memorandum affirms that the Greek occupation of Smyrna is a direct encroachment on that pledge and urges that the non-Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire should remain in Moslem possession. Attention is drawn to the views of Moslem religious leaders which were submitted to the Viceroy with regard to the necessity for keeping the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab free from non-Moslem control.

THE FIUME RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

ROME.—The "Idea Nazionale" says that D'Annunzio's army consists of ten thousand regulars and four battalions of Fiume volunteers who have occupied the fortified line of strategic positions round Fiume. The raid is believed to have been hastened on in consequence of the British carrying out instructions to dissolve the National Council of Fiume and disarm the volunteers. The Council has seized stocks of foodstuffs with a view to rationing the population even for a long blockade. Badoglio, the Deputy Chief of the Staff has arrived at Fiume.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF BIRKENHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

BERLIN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the new Government of Birkenhead has been supplanted by the former regime.

ASSAULT ON DEPUTY POST-MASTER.

ACCUSED GETS ONE MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

To-day Mr. D. J. Cohen, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Miss M. E. Coombs was charged with trespassing into the Dharamtolla post office and assaulting the Deputy Post-Master of that office. It was alleged that on the 25th August last, she went to take delivery of a money order and had a disagreement with the Deputy Post-Master. She then entered the office and assaulted the Deputy Post-Master.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPLICATIONS FOR INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A press communique issued by the Government of India says:—

The Secretary of State has published the following communique:—

"Since January 1917, applications for Indian Council Drafts have been received only from stated Firms and Institutions. This restriction has now been withdrawn and schedule rates at which Exchange Banks were required to do business with the public during the period of restrictions is cancelled. Regulations regarding sale of Drafts on September 23rd and subsequent Tuesdays are contained in a Notification of which copies can be obtained from the Financial Secretary at the India Office or the Chief Cashier Acting Agent at the Bank of England.

Tenders will be at competitive rates of exchange subject to a minimum which will be shown in a notice exhibited at the Bank of England on the morning of the day allotted. No applicant may apply for more than 20 per cent. of the amount offered in each week. The amount offered for tender on September 23rd is 100 lakhs of rupees."

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

NO DIVIDEND ON DEFERRED SHARES.

RS. 4 ON ORDINARY SHARES.

The annual general meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.

The Chairman in the course of a lengthy speech (the full text of which will be published to-morrow) said that it has been impossible to give any dividend on the Deferred Shares, but only a full dividend on the first Preference Shares and Rs. 4 on each ordinary share, and in conclusion moved the adoption of the report.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded.

Mr. Nariman (a shareholder) approved of the report and the Chairman's speech and said speculation was fostered by doctors without practice, barristers without briefs and penny-a-liner journalists to the detriment of the general public.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia raised a point of order and asked the speaker not to make personal remarks.

There was great uproar at this period as several pleaders also objected to the remarks of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Dinshaw Vania also objected to the "sermon" which was being delivered, and Mr. Nariman was asked to sit down.

One shareholder asked the Chairman for particulars of the subsidiary companies, mentioned by him.

Sir Dorab said they were in negotiation with several companies for the establishment of these subsidiaries, but the negotiations had not been yet completed. He could not give more particulars than he had already given in his speech. All those particulars would be placed before them in due course.

Another shareholder objected to seven lakhs being taken from the Reserve Fund, and he asked for particulars of the Preference shares underwritten.

WHO ARE THE LUCKY BROKERS?

A shareholder: Will you please give us the names of the lucky underwriters? (Laughter).

The Chairman gave Counsel's opinion that the brokerage to underwriters could not be taken over an extended period, and that was the reason why they had written off the amount last year. As regards the names of underwriters they had been already given at the last meeting.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy asked particulars about the Vickers Scheme. He said there were numerous rumours floating about the town and he wanted some information from the Chairman.

The Chairman said: Negotiations are proceeding between the Tata Industrial Bank and Vickers. But at present there does not seem much probability of their coming to terms.

So far as the Steel Co., is concerned if steel is available from their sanctioned extensions, and without going in for any further extensions, they will agree to give it to the Vickers Company on similar terms as to other subsidiary companies.

The dividend was then declared to be passed.

The question of election of a director in place of Mr. Tata who was retiring then came in.

Sir Cowasji said there was an understanding between the Bhavnagar State and the Company and they were bound to re-elect him.

Mr. Dumasia said the directors could only be appointed by the shareholders, and not by the Company.

The Chairman agreed with him.

Mr. Liflawalla objected to the appointment of too many directors.

The Chairman said there was so much work to do in connection with the Company that more directors were essential for the proper conduct of the work of the Company.

Mr. Tata was then re-appointed a director also the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on the motion of Mr. Dumasia seconded by Mr. D. H. Vania.

The auditors were also reappointed and Mr. Dumasia in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman said it would have been better if the latter had warned the public against those who had lead them into wild speculation, and thus to their ruin, instead of those people who fell into the trap.

INTERPELLATIONS.

HON MR. DATTATRAYA VENKATESH BELVI.

TILAK-CHIROL CASE: DEPUTATION OF MR. MONTGOMERIE.

Q. (a) With reference to their reply to my question No. 9 put at the last meeting of the Council, will Government be pleased to state in what way the questions involved in the issues in the case concerned the administration of the Bombay Presidency?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if Sir Valentine Chirol has agreed to repay the money spent on his account by Government out of the public exchequer?

A. (a) The failure of the suit was primarily due to the plaintiff's inability to impugn the justice of his convictions for offences against the criminal law of India. In this respect the administration of justice in this Presidency was directly involved.

(b) No. The expenditure was not incurred on Sir Valentine Chirol's private account but in the public interest.

"THE STAR OF KANARA" PRINTING PRESS.

Will Government be pleased to state:—

Q. (a) If it is a fact that Mr. Krishnarao Keshav Shenvi, printer and publisher of a fortnightly newspaper called "The Kanara News" of Kumta, is called upon to furnish security as keeper of "The Star of Kanara press in which the said fortnightly is printed, for publishing in the said fortnightly articles relating to the Rowlatt Act and the recent disturbances in Punjab?

(b) If so, what is the amount of the security demanded?

(c) Was any opportunity given to the keeper of the said printing press to defend himself before demanding the security?

(d) How many warnings were given to him before passing the said order and what was the interval between the date of the last warning and the date of the issue of the order demanding security?

(e) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a copy of the order along with a copy of the last warning?

(f) What is the approximate circulation and the annual subscription, exclusive of postage, of the fortnightly in question?

(g) What is the approximate total income of the said printing press?

A. (a) The keeper of the "Star of Kanara" Press was required to deposit security in consequence of an article appearing in the issue of the "Kanara News" dated the 21st May 1919, which contained matter of the nature referred to in section 4 of the Indian Press Act, 1910.

(b) Rs. 1,000.

(c) No.

(d) The printer and publisher of the paper who is also the keeper of the press was warned on 30th March 1917.

(e) Copies of the warning and of orders dated the 31st July 1919, and the 5th September 1919 requiring the deposit of security are attached.

(f) The approximate circulation is reported to be 400 copies, and the annual subscription Re. 1-6-0. Government is not aware whether the subscription is inclusive or exclusive of postage.

(g) Government have no information on this point.

REMOVAL OF MR. JETHMAL PARSRAM FROM HYDERABAD JAIL.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If it is a fact that Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor, "Hindvasi", was transferred suddenly from the Hyderabad Central Jail to the Yeravda Central Prison while his appeal and application for bail were pending before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind?

(g) Whether the transfer was recommended by the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Jail or by the District Magistrate of Hyderabad and for what reasons?

A.—(a) and (b) Report has been called for.

MOSLEM VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION.

AN IMPRESSING DEMONSTRATION

Yesterday a grand demonstration of the public feeling against the disposition of the Khalifate question was exhibited by a procession of the Moslem Volunteers, which was formed of a large number of young gentlemen from respectable Musalman families in Bombay. The procession started at 3-30 p.m. from the Hilal Manjil, Abdul Rahman Street, and marched through the Musalman localities such as Kasai Mohalla, Khadak, Nakhuda Mohalla, Pydhonie, etc., followed by a large crowd. The further the procession went the more it swelled in size and people in the buildings on both sides of the roads cheered and shouted *Allah-ho-Akbar* and *Hindu-Musulmanki Jai*. Imams of some masques offered blessing to the components who were photographed at several places. The procession at last halted at the Masthanshah Tank where the monster meeting was held under the auspices of the Khalifate Committee.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

Mr. M. W. PRADHAN writes to say that it is high time to consider the question of having a Kerosene Station at Dadar between the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. lines. Though the stations are situated very near at present, it is hard to reach one station from another on account of the barricade of railway lines and wickets at which passengers are delayed in crossing.

H. J. R. refering to the flotation of the big shipping company for work in India points out the urgency of starting Indian enterprise in advance of British companies.

Mr. P. VENKATASUBBA IYER says he finds the tram conductors in Bombay are not as strict as they should be in enforcing the bye-law prohibiting persons suffering from contagious diseases from boarding tramcars.

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

"TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your paper of the 15th instant about a new British syndicate formed for opening a ship-building yard in Bengal. The launching of this enterprise marks a new phase in the exploitation of India. The enormous rise in wages in Great Britain has made production more costly, and the only way for the British manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign competiter lies in exploiting the cheap Indian labour. Probably this is a forerunner of many such enterprises. No doubt these will be useful in developing the natural resources of our country, but will also bring many evils in their train unless the following precautions are taken:—

(1) Legal enactment that a substantial portion of the capital should be subscribed for in India.

(2) Adequate safeguards for Indian labour.

—Yours, etc.,

"X."

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE'S CONTRIBUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, (City), Sept. 16.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League has decided to contribute Rs. 2,000 to the Punjab Fund specially earmarked for the Privy Council appeal expenses of the Punjab case in London and has cabled Mr. Tilak accordingly.

ASTODIA CHOWKY BURNING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

To-day before the First Tribunal, in the Astodia Chowky Burning Case, nine prosecution witnesses were examined and charges framed against the accused Ibrahim, Kesav and Alabux under sections 435, 452, 147 and 149. The defence cited ten witnesses.

Messrs. Vernon, Setalvad and Velinker visited this evening the City Magistrate's Court and other places which were burnt.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept 18

The following are the handicaps for the First Day's Second Big Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 20th September:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Dist. 1½ miles.

Mordennis 9-10; First Flier 9-8; Roubaix 9-8; Charcoal 9-2; Oros 8-12; Dersingham 8-12; Little Nan 8-7; Thunder 8-7; Calder Vale 8-5; Penny Pie 8-3; William the Beau 8-0; Louvres D'Or 7-13; Cheechako 7-10; All Silk 7-9; Brendam 7-8; Sampier 7-2.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Verge 2; Salandra 9-5; Roubaix 9-4; Polyorama 8-6; Cresset 8-4; Camberley 8-4; Black Kite 7-12; Black Walnut 7-10; Wayaliete 7-8; Resilience 7-7; Necessity 7-4.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 8 furlongs.

Premiere 9-10; Anthracite 9-8; County Cricket 9-4; Cyanite 9-2; Maxboot 9-2; Redspear 9-2; Symrex 9-0; Pantomine II 9-0; Royal Hand 8-12; Dori 8-11; Fire Finch 8-8; Miss Rollestion 8-7; We Two 8-5; Dunskey 8-4; Senpareson 8-4; Doramin 8-3; Cymar 8-3; Royal Charter 7-10; Birthday Clothes 7-4; Margreen 7-4; Fine Trout 7-2; Binfield Grove 6-11.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 9-8; Donna Ines 9-5; Christmas Holiday 9-4; Lucky Queen 9-4; Billy Bawn 9-4; King's Head 9-2; Mary 9-2; Belle Cyme 9-1; Checkmate 9-0; Tara Pine 8-13; South Star 8-10; Spearwood 8-11; High Lare 8-7; Stageland 8-6; Sospello 8-6; Prince Val 8-5; Firro 8-5; Glass Rock 8-4; Renette 8-4; Oregon Pine 8-2; Final Proof 8-1; Millmount 7-13; Belle Voyageuse II 7-12; Abajala 7-11; Motor Wrap 7-10; Taffy's Darling 7-5; Rare Ruby 7-5; First Exchange 7-1; Lupinus 6-11; Explosive 6-7.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sugar Cane 9-12; Maiden Palm 9-12; Maple 9-6; Discarded 9-6; Miss Twistum 8-5; Kestrel II 8-2; Tipster 7-13; Sweet Apple 7-12; Mountain Apple 7-10; Indian Apple 7-7; Esme 7-7; Toddy 7-2; Applewood 6-13.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Earl 9-12; Collingwood 9-8; Kayid 9-4; Anaiza 8-9; Dartmoor 8-7; Durham 8-6; Ruby Mine 8-; Mandil 8-0; Union Jack 7-8; Portculis 7-8; Dictate 7-7; Ferry Boat 7-4; Gazal 7-1; Cessation 7-0; Golshan 7-0; Redoubt 6-12; Nizam-ul-mulk 6-10; Fury 6-10; Royal Court 6-8; Amir Aswad 6-8; Excelsior 6-7; Argonaut 6-7; Gold King 6-7.

Two top-weights not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 fur.

Zuheir 9-7; Innocence 9-3; Quantity 8-12; Hadoor 8-11; Aladdin 8-11; Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-11; Golshan 8-10; Fury 8-9; Bhookhri 8-9; Mooltan 8-8; Warminster 8-8; Battleaxe 8-8; Natal 8-7; Naidi 8-6; Mentor 8-5; Resident 8-2; Powder Puff 8-0; Bayonet 8-0; Grey Stone 7-13; Ata Allah 7-13; Paladin 7-12; Marenora 7-12; Silver Streak 7-12; Dandelion 7-11; Balloon 7-10; Argonant 7-10; Excelsior 7-8; Gold King 7-8; Good Luck 7-6; Beadmaker 7-5; Investor 7-1; Winning Post 6-7; Chester 6-7.

Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., on Friday 19th September.

CALCUTTA RUGBY CUP COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Calcutta Rugby Cup Competition opened to-day with a match between Calcutta and Brecknocks, as in their previous engagements Calcutta had twice beaten the Brecknocks. Calcutta were favourites but the soldiers showed surprisingly improved form and beat the home team by a goal, a drop goal, and two tries of fifteen points to Calcutta's nil. The home team never had a look in and were outplayed in all departments but in scrimmages they managed to hold their own.

A CORRECTION

Our Simla correspondent wires to us as follows:—

The report of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech in your issue of 12th September reads: "As regards the constitution of the Committee it was highly deplorable that out of six only two were Indians and even these unknown to public at large" is incorrect. Pundit Malaviya laid great stress on the small number of Indians appointed, but did not criticize the two Indians appointed.

HOME RULE LEAGUE, (BOMBAY.)

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaon, to protest against the Indemnity Bill and the appointment of the Punjab Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. M. Munshi, N. B. Vibhakar and others will speak.

A BOY SCULPTOR'S SUCCESS.

Under the auspices of the "Arts Society of India" a large gathering was held in the Mhatre's Art Studio at Chowpati on Saturday last to watch the work of the young artist, Master S. G. Mhatre, the son of Mr. G. K. Mhatre.

He made a bust of Mr. Krishnarao Bhai to the admiration and satisfaction of all those present within a short space of two hours. The boy during his work in the prtsence of the veteran artists and in the absence of his father, who was then away from Bombay owing to an urgent call, never showed the least sign of fear or nervousness and executed the work in a masterly way. The young artist by his open demonstration has established for himself a permanent reputation of his skill and talents.

After the completion of the work Mr. Pithawalla congratulated the young artist for his skill and bespoke a bright futurt for him in a short speech. Mr. Phadke and several others congratulated the boy in suitable speeches and afterwards Mr. Pithawalla sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr. G. K. Mhatre which brought the gathering to a close.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lalit-Kala Darshaka Nivak Mandli will stage "Mamapman" to-night at 8-30 (S. T.) in aid of Covernton Social Service League.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting to protest against Indemnity Bill and Punjab Enquiry Committee at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Shantaram's Chawl.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. Th), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 735, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JUNSAWALA.—Bai Dinbai widow of the late Mr. Manekji Merwanji Junsawala, died at her residence at Hill Road, Bandra, at 9 p.m. yesterday. Funeral ceremony to take place to-day, at 1 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The mail steamer Kashmir with the outward mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Wednesday was 136 as against 278 on the corresponding day of last year and 197 the year before last.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Lalit-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandli will stage "Mamapmana" to-night at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Victoria Theatre in aid of the Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.

"REDEMPTION OF SPIRIT."

Mr. Kavasji Bejonji Mistri will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street Fort this evening at 6-30 (S.T.) on "Redemption of the Spirit."

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the above League will be held at 735, Girgaon Road, on the 24th instant at 9-30 p.m., to consider the adoption of new rules and to elect new office-bearers.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass offered by the employees of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay, in honour of Our Lady of the Mount, will be celebrated at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant.

DAWADNYA ASSOCIATION

Mr. Nanabhai Jayaram Mankame will deliver a lecture on "Social Evolution", in the Association Hall, Pallow Road, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. B. N. Vagal will preside.

INDIAN ENGINEERING AND MOTOR CO.

Elsewhere is published an advertisement giving the prospectus of the Indian Engineering and Motor Co. Ltd. of Calcutta. The increasing demand for engineering materials has led the Company to develop its business and with that end in view 30,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University will address the students this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union Hall, Chowpatty.

Mr. K. Nataraja will deliver a lecture on "A View of Indian History" on Sunday 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held on Sunday the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to elect 15 members for the Federal Council and to make nominations for the Presidentship of the Third Convention, to be held at Baroda.

DADAR BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

The following boys of the "First Imperial Aryan Troop" of the Association have passed the Tenderfoot Examination held on the 7th instant:—

J S Commissariat; H B Engineer; A R Engineer; B K Ichhir; L S Anclari; B T Ichaporia, Mr G Narayan; P Lopez; V D Jule; M A Alee; N K Kurlekar; R G Kothare; K D Ahade, B S Vesaokar; D R Kadrekar; S L Kore; F D'Lima; J Vas; V S Bandlu; B A Stoelman; A N Jaralikar; I Soares; N Fernandis; V J Ladjadia; S Hurlee; A D'Gama; Gonsalves J Fernandis; G Lopez, G S Bagve and L R Raje.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 6th September 1919 is published for general information:—

Bombay City (a) 2, West Khandesh District 25, Satara District 61, Ratnagiri District 12, Bijapur District 16, Dharwar District—Hubli town 14, other places 77, Karachi District—Karachi City (a) 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, Kathiawar Agency 2, Total 208, Total, corresponding week of 1918 1,132 791.

AN OFFICER ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Marshall charged one Babulal Peter, an Indian Christian, with the theft of Rs. 400 in G. G. Notes, belonging to Lieut. W. J. Ginner, R.A.M.C.

It appeared that the complainant was living on the second floor of a house at Apollo Bunder and the accused was a servant to another officer living on the same floor with the complainant. On Monday afternoon he put the money in a box and on the verandah. On Wednesday he found the money missing and reported the matter to the police who after enquiries arrested the accused and recovered the whole amount from him.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed to be forgiven, saying it was his first offence. His Worship convicted the accused and deferred the sentence to the 27th inst. to enable the police to trace the accused's previous conviction.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 19th September, 1919.

CONTROL AND PROFITEERING.

Though the Government of India must be thanked for accepting the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Chanda and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, we are afraid little benefit will accrue to the country through heroic measures taken at this late hour. We do not suggest that the situation is not still abnormal or that steps cannot be taken even at this stage to mitigate the prevailing distress due to high prices. But the appointment of a committee, like the one proposed by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, to investigate into the question of profiteering, is like shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. Is the committee going to transform itself into an investigating body that will be ready to sift all the scandals of wholesale profiteering that have been going on all these years? And, if it is not going to do this, it is difficult to see what immediate benefit can come of such a committte at this late hour. To make the course of enquiry something more than academic, it is necessary to examine arduously the large field of profiteering that lies before it. Without knowing of a sufficient number of actual cases, the committee would have to proceed on vague data: to get a full knowledge of the abuses is hard. There is not the least doubt a good deal of profiteering is still going on, not only in the commercial circles but also in quarters which are invested with semi-official standing. If the transactions of the various branches of the Munitions Board, and Supply and Transport Department and some other departments of the administration which had to do with the purchase and sale of "war materials," could be made the subject of an impartial and careful scrutiny, they would disclose profiteering,—we do not mean by the Departments concerned—on a scale so colossal that before it the profiteering by the retail and whole sale grain vendors and merchants would pale its ineffectual fires. An Anglo-Indian paper of Karachi gave an instance some time ago of a transaction of this kind. Ten thousand tins of ghee were purchased for the Army at the rate of Rs. 40 per tin and the price was paid for. When the tins, however, were opened, they were found to contain some rotten substance which had been palmed off as ghee and which had ultimately to be disposed of at the rate of Rs. 2 per tin, entailing a loss of Rs. 3,80,000 to the public exchequer. We have yet to know whether the contractor had been in any way brought to book or the officer who "passed" the tins was taken to task. This is only, no doubt, one among hundreds if not thousands of such cases, large and small, in which public funds have had to suffer, in not a few cases with the connivance and to the profit of persons dressed in brief authority.

It may be contended that such transactions are difficult to prevent during times of stress and war, and that even in Great Britain profiteering at the cost of the public departments had been rampant. But in Britain the Government Audit Department made it its duty to give the fullest publicity to the extravagance and and delinquencies of the various war departments and let the public know all the details of the frauds perpetrated by the profiteer in collusion with the embezzling officials. Have the authorities in this country taken any similar steps to expose the offenders? The scandals of the rice control have been ringing in the ears of the public of the country throughout its length and breadth, the names of some very high officials being mixed up in connection therewith, but the authorities have been deaf to all public outcries and have sought to ignore them. They have not even made known the fact whether they have dismissed or suspended any of their servants involved in peculant transactions. In the face of this secretive procedure on the part of officialdom itself, how could profiteering be checked in the country effectively? The proposed committee, if it is to inspire confidence and if it is to be of any real service to the suffering public of this country, should undertake a searching investigation, in all the provinces, including Burma, into all the more glaring cases of profiteering, past as well as present, that may be brought to its notice by the local Governments and responsible members of the public; and it should proceed with the investigation, heedless of the frowns and favours from even the highest quarters. We doubt very much if the proposed committee will undertake the task in the spirit we have described as essential. The Hon. Mr. Mant's defence of the part played by Government in regard to the control of food-grains and other measures taken to cope with the distress arising out of high prices, is, we admit, the best case that could be made on their behalf. But the public contention is not that Government did not do anything, but that they should have done more than they actually did, or were disposed to do. As pointed out by some of the non-official members, the restrictions on the export of food grains, especially of rice and wheat, from India, were not put before the country came almost actually face to face with starvation as a result of the already prevailing high prices, the high mortality among the labouring classes and the poor generally and the total failure of the monsoon.

The figures quoted by Mr. Mant himself reveal that Sir Claude Hill's department, instead of conserving the country's resources, as was done in Great Britain and every other belligerent country, spent off India's vital necessities to the extent of four and a half million tons in a year, in spite of the avowed shortage of shipping. We shudder to think what might have been permitted if there been ample shipping facilities! Such lack of foresight and extravagance in the midst of the gravest crisis in which a country could be thrown, would have been impossible in Britain. In India, however, these things are passed over in a light-hearted fashion. Mr. Mant referred to the "enrichment of India" by the war! But there is hardly any evidence of it among the cultivating classes, despite all that Anglo-Indian scribes may say to the contrary. Wages have not risen at the same rate as prices and the gruesome record of attenuated vitality is seen in the six millions that perished through influenza. If they had been enriched, surely half the populations of districts in most of the provinces of India would not be on the verge of starvation, if not actually starving. The restrictions on the inter-provincial movement of food grains, applied on wrong occasions as well as in a haphazard manner, are responsible to a considerable extent for the rise in prices locally in many places. Mr. Mant pointed out that a short while ago Bengal had actually a glut of rice stocks, but at present there is woeful scarcity. Why were no timely steps taken by the local authorities to prevent undue depletion of stocks in Bengal? Does it bespeak the efficiency of the control exercised or the foresight displayed by the officials concerned? Again, the working of the priority system and the railway muddle had not a little to do with the undue inflation of prices. We refrain, for the present, from dealing with the inflation brought about by the currency muddle. The resolution now accepted by Government does not, it is true, expect them to do more than what they have been doing all along, but we hope, in view of the seriousness of the situation still facing the country, officialdom in this country will rise, now at least, to the occasion and display greater foresight and tact in coping with the situation till the prices come down and the prevailing distress is relieved. A study of the evils of profiteering is all right, but is high scale profiteering going to be treated as a punishable offence? In Britain, profiteering is sought to be made indictable. There must be some check as regards the short-cuts to fortune that are being increasingly discovered. For the Committee to give valuable results, its investigation must be exhaustive and remedies framed without fear or compromise.

INDIAN LABOUR DELEGATE.

The Government of India have made their own selection of representatives for the International Labour Conference which is shortly to be held at Washington. We have expressed our views concerning the personal qualities of the two Indian representatives who happen to be chosen by the Government of India, but it will be generally agreed that the delegation is by no means strong enough in respect of Indian Labour. The members who signed the League of Nations Covenant agreed on specific procedure for making delegations satisfactory in respect of the various interests that require to be represented in the Conference. The delegation from each country must, according to Article 389 of the Peace Treaty, consist of four members, of whom two shall be Government delegates and two others shall be delegates representing employers and workers. The Article is framed in language which requires the constitution of every delegation strictly to conform with the methods of choice laid down. The Government of India have deviated from the provision of the Article by taking upon themselves the duty of finding two delegates, a duty which strictly belongs to employers and workers. Is it suggested that it would have been impossible, to take an instance, for employers in India to find an elected representative of their own? The Government may have their own excuse for arrogating to themselves a function which really belong to industrial organisations. Probably the haste with which they had to send a delegation may account for a procedure which, so far as the Covenant is concerned, is not satisfactory. We quote in full Article 389:—

> The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each the members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the work people of each of the members.
>
> Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.
>
> The members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and Advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.
>
> Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorisation of the Conference, and may not vote.
>
> A delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.
>
> The names of the delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.
>
> The credentials of the Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes, cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

The first clause in the article contemplates two classes of delegates, Government and non-Government, and, therefore, the associations of workers which exist in the country were certainly in order when they anticipated direct representation from themselves. It would be against the letter and spirit of the Covenant if on future occasions Government regard their present nomination as a precedent, and it is necessary that in view of the scrutiny of credentials discussed in the last clause of the article, we must strictly comply with the procedure laid down. There is, on the other hand, an obligation on the part of workers and employers, and that is to consolidate and improve organisations which will be substantially representative of their respective interests. Imperfect organisation will expose them to serious disadvantages. We believe that Government would have done better if they had recognised the organisations that exist at present as representative of such interests. However since the interests of employers are on the whole safe, it is necessary to supplement the strength of Labour representation by taking advantage of the provision that allows the sending of advisers. It is at present open to the Government of India to send two advisers to accompany the delegate of workers and we think it will be best done by nominating—now that nomination has come for this year—representatives of the organisations that at present exist. The problems of standardising hours and wages and of securing for workers the amenities of life which are their due, are complicated enough; and since a delegate is allowed to cooperate with and, if need be, depute his advisers to speak and vote on his behalf in the Conference, we think competent advisers, who have specialised, should be provided. As representatives from other countries will probably have advisers accompanying them, it would be both advantageous and expedient, if competent advisers acquainted with the condition of workers, and familiar with the larger economic aspect of questions, are sent from India as well. There is still time for this to be done.

A BRITISH DIPLOMATIC REVERSE.

French ambition regarding Syria is apparently going to be gratified in instalments. A "temporary" arrangement is said to be effected. A few days ago Emir Feisul, joyous in the contemplation of the treaty of 1914, went from Damascus to Paris to discuss, as it was reported, the Syrian problem with Britain and France. Mr. Lloyd George, has now, after a three days' visit to Paris, accomplished the business of satisfying France by a provisional arrangement which newspapers anticipate will blossom into a mandate for France. Call it annexation, or protectorate, or mandate, the French are going to have their troops replace the British in Upper Syria. We hoped Britain would not agree to have her troops so replaced. It may fairly be the thick end of the wedge, approved, as we are told, by the Supreme Council. We would like to know how Emir Feisul is feeling after this "temporary arrangement"; perhaps he clings to the adjective in preference to the substantive, or it may be he is to have provisional compensations elsewhere. The news of Britain's endorsement of the arrangement will, if we know Moslem sentiment, come as a shock to Indian Mussulmans who are liable to regard it as both a misfortune and a portent in the settlement of Turkey. The arrangement, we would take care to point out, is not final and will be settled only when the American Government is ready to deal with the whole question of the status of Turkey. We still have hopes that Syria will not be made a pawn in the diplomatic game for satisfying the annexationist ambition of any foreign power. The news would nevertheless be deeply affecting to the Moslems of India and more cannot be said about it at present.

Notes of the Day.

A Tip for a Principal.

The ways of bureaucratic patronage are mysterious. From information supplied by a correspondent, we think that something should be said about the Superintendent of the Deccan College quarters. Originally a C. I. D. Officer of the Central Provinces, he was translated to his present office in June 1916. He has no academic or other known qualifications worth speaking of, but we are told by our correspondent that he is the son of an officer in the Educational Department. As his gifts were matured in the C. I. D., he does not happen to be beloved by the students of the college. We grant that for his interfering manners, it is his past and not himself that is to be blamed, but it is up to the principal to see that the right man is found to fill the place. Incidentally it will be a relief to the Superintendent—if he is installed elsewhere—to find due and congenial scope for his abilities which assuredly are not appreciated by the students of the college. The Students' Federation does not enjoy his approval and it is stated that he once threw the tiny weight of his influence against that useful movement. As the "Bombay Chronicle" is said to be banned from the reading room, it may be possible for the principal to do something quietly, if only by way of friendly counsel to the Superintendent to make himself less evident in spheres, which are best managed by the students themselves.

Salaries in Morvi State!

The scale of salaries and the amounts of increment sanctioned in the State of Morvi from May 1st make one rub one's eyes to see whether one is reading a page from Swift or really going through the records of a twentieth century State. In the State Gazette the announcement of increments is prefaced by the statement that the promotions are strictly personal and are given irrespective of the pay of the posts at the sweet will of the Morvi Durbar. The maximum increment is eight rupees given to the Tramway Manager and the minimum amounts to four annas conferred upon the water-woman and the washer-woman in the Medical Department, whose monthly salaries are annas twenty-eight and eight respectively. The following table shows the pay of responsible officials and the promotions bestowed on them.

Designation.	Pay. Rs.	Promotion. Rs.
Port Officer	20	2
Superintendent of Police	40	5
Huzur Office Manager	35	2
Record Superintendent	35	5 (personal allowance.)
Traffic Inspector (Tramway)	24	1
Huzur Shirastedar	15	3
Revenue Shirastedar	12	3
Revenue Accountant	10	2

Among the "menials", the pay of the peon of the Engineering Department is Rs. 3-8-0 and of another in the Press is Rs. 4, both of whom have received increments of one rupee. Two clerks in the Record Superintendent's Office are on Rs. 9, that is, Rs. 2 more than the pay of the peon in the same office, all three receive a uniform increment of one rupee. The Brahmin cook in the Ashram under the Rajya-Kharch Department receives a monthly salary of three rupees, that is two rupees more than the "bhangis" in the same Department, to whom too, increments of one rupee and half a rupee respectively are accorded. This under-payment of subordinate employees is not unusual either in Indian States or British India. But apparently the tendency has been carried to extremes in Morvi State.

The Dharwar Technical School.

Dharwar seems to have been the first District to take Sir George Lloyd at his word. It has been practically decided to utilise the balance of the war fund raised by the District which amounts to Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of a technical school in Dharwar. The Dharwar District Local Board and the Municipalities in the District between them are expected to add another 50,000 to the fund. Sir George Lloyd nettled by the criticism that people wanted something practical, said the other day that the question of technical education was seriously being considered by him. He may as well begin his first technical school in Dharwar. With a lakh to begin with from the people, there should be no delay in starting it.

The Sub-assistant Surgeons.

The lot of the civil sub-assistant surgeons who have been taken up on military duty since the outbreak of war is hardly an enviable one. When they were first drafted into the service it was understood that they would be allowed to revert to civil employ after 18 months' military service, but this was soon found to be impracticable and the men have been obliged to continue in their present position indefinitely. The Government of India, however, have done nothing to compensate these low-paid employees for the abnormally hard duties they have been called up, and in a way forced, to discharge. No doubt, they are allowed to draw the pay of the permanent military sub-assistant surgeons, which is ten rupees more than what those in civil employ get. But, they have at the same time forfeited their duty and war allowances, which would have amounted to more than ten rupees. So, practically speaking, they have lost more than they have gained. Nor have the authorities compensated them adequately for the serious rise in prices. All other civil servants have been granted a war allowance since January 1918. This allowance has also been recently sanctioned for the clerks in the Military Accounts offices in Poona and Dadar. The higher ranks of the medical services, such as the I.M.S. officers and the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, have been granted substantial increases in pay and allowances. It is only the sub-assistant surgeons who have been all along ignored.

The "Rations"!

These sub-assistant surgeons are supplied with "rations" of so inferior a quality that hardly any make use of them—a fact which will be obvious from the circumstance that where these rations are not available the men are allowed to draw annas four per day or Rs. 7-8-0 per month as an equivalent thereof! It would be absurd to pretend that a person in the position of a sub-assistant surgeon can keep his body and soul together on these so-called rations. The Government of India would do well to sanction the grant of war allowance to these men and also to compensate them for all the hardships they have been called upon to face. The excuse has been given that there is no provision in the Army Regulations to grant any compensatory allowance to military sub-assistant surgeons, but where there is a will there is a way and the Military authorities can certainly modify these pre-war Regulations to suit the exigencies of the time in the same way as has been done by the Local Governments to compensate their civil employees for the high cost of living.

A Notable Exhibition.

All lovers of art in Bombay would find it worth their while to pay a visit to the exhibition of clay, plaster and wax-work figures, which Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known Bassein sculptor, has got together at Ram Baug, Bhuleshwar. Some of Mr. Phadke's models have figured in recent years in the annual exhibitions of the Bombay Art Society and one of them—"Pravachan", a replica of which is to be seen now at Ram Baug—was awarded the Gold Medal of the year. Among the clay figures, the ones that will at once arrest attention, besides the figure of the contemplative old man with the open book before him already referred to as having been awarded the Gold Medal, are those of two farmers, one "In the Seventh Heaven", with a bottle! and the other lighting a match for his bidi,—"The farmer's Luxury." Among the other works, which will be much appreciated, are those depicting the birth of Krishna in the prison-house, of "Seshashayan", "Murlidhar", "Radharaman" and a well-executed figure of "Satyabhama". There is also a remarkable likeness of Mr. Tilak in clay.

INDEMNITY BILL.

SIR W. VINCENT'S DEFENCE.

STRONG OPPOSITION OF MR. CHANDA AND PANDIT MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a very large attendance of visitors.

Sir George Barnes introduced a Bill to extend the operation of and otherwise to amend the import and export of the Goods Act pf 1916. The Bill proposed to extend the duration of the import and export of the Goods Act by two years and six months, as it was necessary to retain the powers of control given by the Act over certain imports and exports for some time to come in the interests both of India and of the Empire as a whole. The power was necessary for rationing foodstuffs.

H. E. the Viceroy said the procedure he would like to follow was that there should be one debate both on the introduction of the Bill and Mr. Chanda's amendment. Of course it was open to the members to choose this course or not. If they did not agree to the proposal, he would be under the necessity to ask members to confine to the amendment.

Mr. Chanda reserved full right of reply.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Sir William Vincent, in introducing the Indemnity Bill, said that the subject matter of the Bill had engaged much attention in press and on platform. He dwelt at length on the necessity of declaring Martial Law to cope with certain situation that arose in the Punjab when Martial Law was declared. The Indemnity Act of some sort was inevitable, otherwise no officer would take the responsibility of carrying out orders. He gave several instances where a law indemnifying officers was passed after Martial Law was declared in dealing with insurrection and civil war. He did not wish to argue the point whether Martial Law was necessary in the Punjab or not, because to do that would be unfair to the Committee of Enquiry. Whether Martial Law was necessary or not, it was the duty of the Government to see that their officers were not penalised in any way in carrying out their own orders.

The second section of the Bill dealt with the validating of the orders passed from time to time. Summary courts were instituted not to deal with the normal cases, but to deal with the cases of the breach of military regulations, and such offences as endangered public peace.

Sir William Vincent explained the several causes of the Bill, and said it would in no way forestall the findings of the Committee, but was intended to give protection to those who had acted *bona fide*, and dealt with the only suits and legal proceedings which might be brought against them. He would be disappointed if the Council did not give protection to officers who carried out the orders in good faith, and had no control over those orders which were passed by a superior authority. They were however bound to fulfil the promise they made that no officer would be liable for carrying out the orders of their superior officers. He assured the Council that the Bill would not affect the findings of the Committee in respect of any individual officer, and would not prejudice in any way appeal to the Privy Council. There was great apprehension among a large number of loyal subjects of his Majesty about the convictions which might be passed by the court of law against the officers of Government. He announced that one European judge and one Indian judge would be appointed to review the sentences for the purpose of recommending to the Governor-General, the remission or commutation of sentences in individual cases.

MR CHONDA'S OPPOSITION.

In moving that consideration of the Bill do stand over till after the submission of the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Punjab affairs Mr. Chanda stated that after a period of Martial Law such legislation was inevitable. In fact in England, such measure was passed before the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts ran out, but there could not be any comparison between England and India in this case as in other matters. In England it was the British Parliament with whom rested the question of suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Whereas, in India, under the statute, it was the Governor-General in Council who proclaimed Martial Law, without reference to the Legislative Council. The question arose whether there had been any open rebellion at all justifying the promulgation of Martial Law. The question did not really arise as to why, admitting that the passing of an indemnifying or a validating act was automatic after the declaration of Martial Law. If, however, the question arose, the answer had been furnished by the Government of India themselves. He was not aware of any instance where there had been a Committee of Enquiry about Martial Law. Here the Government, having accepted the public demand, had appointed a Committee of Enquiry. This made all the difference. It was very painful to him to constantly refer to the Punjab affairs directly after the assumption of the office of Sir Edward Maclagan, who, in an extremely short time, had succeeded in endearing himself not only to the people of the Punjab but to the whole of India.

Difference between India and England.

Referring to the motion, the speaker said though such legislation, as was proposed, was inevitable after a period of Martial Law, the necessity of such a measure was not so clear in India as in England. Here the Governor-General in the Council was the supreme authority and was not responsible to Indian legislature, and there were cases when, even in England, the Parliament refused to pass an Indemnity Bill. As a matter of practice the officer appointed to administer Martial Law was vested with absolute freedom at any time and for any purpose. It was not an ordinary case that the Government was dealing with now. The seriousness of the situation was evident from the fact that even the Government were constrained to appoint a Committee of Enquiry. As far as he remembered there was never a Committee of Enquiry after the declaration of Martial Law. The function of this Committee would be to examine the question as to whether it was necessary to declare Martial Law and to enquire into the expediency, propriety, and, it might be, the legality of the action. So the very matter, which the Committee would be called upon to deal with, was assumed by the Bill. In a manner the Bill usurped the function of the Committee. If the Government acted on the assumption that what they did was legal and proper, why then appoint a Committee of Enquiry at all? The position then was that the Government was prejudging the Committee.

(*Message of Mr. Chanda's speech incomplete.*).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

After the conclusion of Mr. Chanda's speech, Sardar Sunder Singh said he had two painful days of doubt as to the course he ought to adopt as he owed a duty both to the King-Emperor and to his country. However, after full consideration he decided to support the Bill and thanked Government for appointing two judges, and hoped that no man who behaved properly would be punished.

Pandit Malaviya's Speech.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya said that the measure which the Hon. Home Member was going to introduce, was of the greatest importance ever introduced by the British Government in this country. Quoting Sir William Vincent, the Pandit said that he would show by reference to the early history of the Indemnity Bill in Great Britain, as to how far was such a Bill justified, and whether, in the words of the Home Member, the proceedings of Martial Law were morally sound and legally wrong.

He referred in full detail to the circumstances which led to the passing of the Indemnity Bills in England in the years 1715, 1745 and 1780 pointing thereby that in every case the riots and rebellions were not ordinary in their nature, but almost amounted to an open war. It was only in such dangerous circumstances that Martial Law was introduced in England.

So far as India was concerned the Government of this country had power under Regulation 1804 which was promulgated when British Government was just establishing its authority against other powers in India. The Governor-General in Council had profoundly stated that it was acting on that enactment in his introduction of Martial Law. Here entering into the details he humorously remarked that he never expected that while drafting that regulation its authors might have thought of 1919 when after the conclusion of the great war the loyal Indian subjects would also fall a victim to such regulations. Pandit Malaviya lamented that Government declined to answer the questions he put regarding the Punjab disorders. He said unless those questions were answered, the public could not get any idea of the recent disturbances.

Wanted to get a clue.

Reading one or two main questions he said that it was highly imperative to get a clue to what occurred then and how far was the Government justified to proclaim rebellion and consequently introduce a Bill to indemnify the officers who had a difficult task to restore or . . . .

Here Sir William Vincent said as the Government had rejected the Pandit's questions he should not at all refer to them.

Pandit Malaviya said that those questions contained facts upon which he wanted to discuss the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of the Indemnity Bill. Since the unfortunate declaration of open rebellion in the Punjab, which contributed to the Afghan war, the Government of the Punjab did not allow any representations of highly respectable and leading papers to enter into the Martial Law area. Even Mr. C. F. Andrews, a man of perfectly peaceful and saintly character, after he had visited Simla and was on his way to Lahore, was stopped at Amritsar and disgracefully dealt with and turned back from the Punjab. It was pitiable that neither the Government allowed any respectable man to enter into the Martial Law area in order to witness the scenes there, nor was the Government ready to give them the information they required. Under such circumstances how could the Government ask them to give support to a measure of such importance? They should first be provided with facts expect their support or otherwise.

Then, Pandit Malaviya referred to the cablegram which the All-India Congress Committee, assembled at Bombay, had sent to the Secretary of State deprecating the horrible conditions under which India then laboured and with special reference to the coercive measure instead of the conciliatory one that the Government was taking to meet with the disturbances.

People unnecessarily irritated.

Continuing, he urged there was no open rebellion in the Punjab and maintained that the people were irritated by unnecessary firing and there were no premediated riots. The aeroplanes dropped bombs in the most unwarranted manner and many respectable citizens had been handcuffed and unfairly jailed and afterwards released without trial. He strongly condemned floggings and harsh treatment of students.

The Pandit had spoken for three hours and forty-five minutes and not yet concluded when the Council adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

CONDEMNATION OF INDEMNITY BILL

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening to protest against the appointment and the personnel of the Punjab Enquiry Committee and to condemn the Indemnity Bill. Resolutions were passed to this effect. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided.

"NEXT STEP IN INDIA."

MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOU TDELAY.

"WESTMINSTER'S" WARNING TO PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept., 18.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a leading article emphasising the importance of accomplishing the next step in India with the least possible delay says that after examination by the Joint Committee the principle of diarchy holds the field. The paper is of opinion that it can be worked without friction, given the will to work it. It pays tribute to the good sense and moderation of the principal Indian deputations and says they have done loyal and good service in combating the views of the extremists. It is our business to strengthen their hands in every possible way. If we are to avoid the game of being thrown into the hands of extremists, we must act promptly and wisely. There must be no whittling down or holding up of the scheme. The Bill as it stands is the minimum fulfilment of the promise of 1917 and of the draft scheme.

The "Westminster" warns the Parliament that it will be dangerous to try to reduce the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee, and it would be still more serious if the Bill failed to become law before the session has ended. The inevitable result of dallying would be that we should have to face the extreme demand, when we might have settled with a moderate one.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY TO CEYLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept., 18.

Sir Graeme Thomson, the new Colonial Secretary to Ceylon was recipient of silver tea and coffee service presented by the staff on his retiring from the directorship of Transports and Shipping.

The Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Maclay presiding said that no man whether in the army, navy or the Cabinet had served the country more faithfully than Sir Thomson. He regretted that Lady Thomson was not present to witness the demonstration of esteem in which her husband was held. Mr. Kemball Cook, who is Sir Thomson's successor made a presentation. He dwelt on Sir Thomson's great courage, infinite tact and sound judgment and his consideration for others, Sir Thomson replied in a happily worded speech.

PROPOSED LOAN TO CHINA.

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept., 18.

WASHINGTON.—Japan has replied to a recent enquiry by the United States regarding the proposed Chinese loan by a consortium of international bankers that owing to the peculiar state of Mongolia and Manchuria and the relation they occupy to Japan. Japan feels that she must be excluded from the arrangement.

AMERICAN COTTON ADVANCES 107 POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept., 18.

NEW YORK.—Cotton advanced 107 points to-day on more favourable commercial and crop reports. Coffee showed sensational decline of 175 points in sympathy with Brazilian markets. The decline since June amounts to ten cents.

FURTHER HEAVY FALLS IN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, Sept. 18.

There were further heavy falls in the exchanges yesterday; a franc is worth seven pence and a mark less than two pence, while a pound sterling in New York is worth seventeen shillings one penny.

PREMIER RETURNS TO LONDON.

GOSSIPS IN THE CITY.

POSSIBLE FORMATION OF CENTRE PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, Sept. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill arrived in London last evening. The Premier's return has given rise to a crop of political rumours, one of which to the effect that he is in communication with certain Labour leaders with a view to arriving at a working arrangement has already been officially denied, but there is a talk of the widening of the breach between the followers of Mr. Lloyd George and the official Unionists, and the possibility of the formation of a centre party including the young Democratic Unionists and the Labourites headed by Mr. Lloyd George is being discussed.

"PREPARED TO CONSIDER PEACE OFFER BY LENIN."

ALLEGED INTENTION OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept., 18.

PARIS.—The American delegates refuse interviews regarding the statements made by the American journalist, Bullit, before the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee telling of private conversations he had with Mr. Lloyd-George in Paris after returning from Moscow. Mr. Bullit alleged that the Premier was then prepared to consider a peace offer by Lenin. The American delegates deprecate importance being attached to quotations or misquotations from private conversations with plenipotentiaries in Paris when the Peace Treaty was in a liquid state. Mr. Lloyd-George characterised Mr. Bullit's statements as grotesquely inaccurate.

MR. BALFOUR TO BE CHANCELLOR OF CHAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour will be nominated Chancellor of the Cambridge University in succession to the late Lord Rayleigh.

DEVASTRTING STORMS AND FLOODS IN CORPUS CHRISTI

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON. Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Corpus Christi, Texas, says that over a hundred and twenty fatalities and two millions sterling damage have been caused by great storms and floods.

WHAT HAPPENED AT SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING

NOTHING KNOWN ABOUT EVACUATION OF RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

PARIS.—Apparently there is some misunderstanding as to what happened at the sitting of the Supreme Council regarding Russia. The American and French delegations express complete ignorance of any decision in connection with the evacuation of Russia.

London newspapers are perplexed and await explanations.

PETROLEUM DISTRICT IN RUMANIA.

LEASED TO STANDARD OIL CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, Sept. 18.

According to a "Daily Mail" message from Berlin the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Rumanian Government has leased a great state petroleum district to the Standard Oil Company.

PROJECTED BLOCKADE OF FIUME.

WHY ALLIED CONTINGENTS DEPARTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Sept. 18.

It is believed in the official quarters in London that the Italian authorities intend to blockade Fiume and starve out the insurgents. This would explain the departure of the Allied contingents. All news regarding Fiume is coming from Rome and is apparently censored. The British Mission has left Fiume. It is not clear whether the insurgents are still in control. The Italian Government continues to issue statements tending to minimise the extent of the insurgent movement.

WANTED A GREATER BOMBAY

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON HOUSING.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL WITHDRAWN.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The Bombay Legislative Council began its September session to-day with an able and extremely businesslike opening speech by the Governor. He announced the removal of the restrictions on the food supply and the controls on supplies of any kind as soon as it was safely permissible. Government were making experiment regarding fodder reserves and were most anxious to tackle the problem of industrial and technical education. They wished to have opinions and views from public regarding this subject; and concrete suggestions of an informal nature will be welcomed by Sir Ibrahim, who, the Governor said, was requested to make careful inquiry into the problem. He referred to the widening of the franchise proposed for Bombay Municipality and hoped their proposals after taking final shape would enrich the civic life of Bombay. The Governor devoted, to the evident satisfaction of the Council, a very large part of his speech to the housing problem, the urgency of which, he said, brooked no delay.

Need of a central authority.

Mentioning briefly what would be immediately done for Sindh, he made a detailed statement about the housing needs of Bombay. The great thing was to take steps quickly, and on broad lines; then the immediate concern must be the development of the large undeveloped areas in Bombay. He assured the Councils that schemes for building tenements for working classes would receive immediate attention. He was anxious that a strong central authority should be created in Bombay to help local authorities and to render assistance, financial and otherwise, to Public Utility bodies and to Cooperative Societies. He instanced the Housing Bill before the present Parliament and its provision for giving loan to Local Bodies as well as to private concerns to help housing schemes and hoped to bring forward similar proposals here very immediately.

An Eloquent Speech.

The speech concluded with an eloquent appeal for the needs of a greater Bombay, greater not only in area and power but greater in contentment and in social happiness. The Governor's speech was very well received, its earnestness giving the impression that Sir George Lloyd is extremely anxious to give practical and immediate effect to the housing schemes said to be in active preparation by Government.

Neglect of a privilege.

Question time elicited no supplementary querries from honourable members except once when Dewan Bahadur Godbole inquiring whether certain opinions are being printed now was answered by Mr. Curtis with laborious caution that his impression was that it was the case. Honourable members appear to be content with not troubling Members in Charge with supplementary question, perhaps convinced that they will elicit nothing further in reply except the laconic. "Yes" or "No" or "Government have no further information to give", but this general desire not to embarass high authority effectually silences any public demand to ventilate a particular grievance until another sessions of the Council.

Juvenile Smoking.

The next item on agenda was Major Fernandes' Bill to prevent juvenile smoking. Its introduction had attracted to the visitor's gallery a distinguished member of Bengal Council, the Hon. Dr. Sir Sarbhadikari, who, being an ardent champion of restrictions on the smoking habit, was painfully surprised with the hostile attitude of several non-officials elected members to the Bill Major Fernandes spoiled his case by trespassing on the patience of Council by an oration replete with long quotations.

Major Fernandes, asking for the first reading of the Bill, which he afterwards thought it desirable to withdraw, declared that out of 110 public bodies and eminent individuals consulted by him 99 were in favour of his proposal.

Native States not to be praised in Council!

He was describing what had been done by the Travancore State when he was pulled up by the President of the Council, who informed him that rules did not permit him to refer to matters relating to Native States. This astonishing prohibition when even matters relating to social and economic improvements in Native States are not to be favourably and appreciatively commented upon in Council debates, appeared to have damped the ardour of the distinguished and gallant Major, who had details ready regarding the improvement in health effected in Native States, which had passed restrictive measures checking juvenile smoking. He was not interrupted when he referred in detail to the administrative measures adopted by Germany and Japan.

General hostile attitude.

His appeal fell, however, on very critical ears. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, in a forcible speech put in what was considered in the lobby special pleading for the votary of the weed. Young men smoked, according to Mr. Sethna, more out of swagger than from any really vicious desire. This light-hearted manner of dealing with the subject showed that Mr. Sethna and those who agreed with him did not think the evil of juvenile smoking serious enough to require penal legislation. The Hon. Mr. Parekh, Father of the House, was equally emphatic regarding the futility of obtaining by legal enactment what ought to be achieved by the social reformer. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye found that his emphatic support of the Bill did not convince those invested with nominated or elected responsibility in guiding the affairs of Local Bodies, men like Dewan Bahadur Godbole, Messrs. Nathe, Harilal Desai, that the measure was necessary and, after discussion lasting for three hours, Major Fernandes was persuaded to withdraw his Bill.

An Effective Protest.

Government considerably accelerated legislative business by postponing the Tobacco Duty Bill to the next session and Sir Ibrahim apparently thought that his non-controversial bill amending further the Bombay Municipal Act would pass through unopposed. He was disappointed. Members thought they were slighted. They had no notice of the Bill at all. The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai took strong objection to springing a measure like this upon them without due notice. He was supported by the Hon. Mr. Belvi and two others and Government backed to defer consideration of the Bill to the next session and the Council adjourned four to-morrow, when resolutions will come up for discussion.

GOVENOR'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

POONA, Sept. 18.

The September sessions of the Legislative Council opened to-day at noon, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors, galleries being largely filled. Mr. Brooke, Sardar Razak and Mr. Simcox, after the prescribed oath of allegiance, took their seats. After the interpellation his Excellency addressed the Council on matters of general public interest, including the housing problem at Bombay and Karachi.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

H. E. the Governor said:—

His Excellency the Governor said:—"Gentlemen,—Before inviting you to commence our deliberations and discussions four which you are all assembled here to-day there are a few matters of general public interest on which I desire to make a few observations. It is in the first place satisfactory to all members of this Council to know that the rains have right through the presidency been satisfactory. There are however, I regret to say, a few still very unfortunate districts but as a whole the presidency can look forward to a prosperous season next year and a freedom from the bitter experiences through which our people have recently passed. In such conditions my Government is anxious that the restrictions of food control should be abandoned as soon as we are satisfied that this can be done without any raising or heightening of prices. The control of food grains has, looking back upon the results of its working, been normally for the benefit of the vast masses of consumers in this presidency, and it has checked, though it has not been entirely able to stop profiteering. But since the control, if it is to be an effective control, cannot avoid checking the normal business and profits of certain trading classes, I take this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at the patience and good sense on the whole with which those trading communities who have been affected by it have behaved under the limitations which Government have thought it essential in the interests of the consuming classes to impose upon them.

Experiment about fodder reserves.

"My Government have already informed you that they intended to make a definite experiment with regard to fodder reserves in order to meet with the circumstances such as we met with this year, and I am glad to tell you that a special officer has already been appointed to superintend and take action in regard to a partial scheme.

Technical education.

"Some public attention has been called at my instance to questions of technical and economic education and facilities for that class of education in this presidency. I am confident that if India is to take her proper share in the world production and manufacture it is essential that everything possible should be done to foster the growth of indigenous Indian industries. But, if these industries are to improve and hold their own against foreign competition, it is essential that these should be encouraged not upon antiquated but upon the most modern lines of development and science. The State as such may, and I say emphatically should, take every possible step to foster and encourage the growth of these industries. One of the ways in which this could be done as far as this growth is concerned is to provide facilities for civil engineering and mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering, trade education, and minor handicrafts. I have asked my Hon. colleague on my left (the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla) to inquire carefully into this matter with a view to improving the

(Continued on page 8.)

WANTED A GREATER BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

facilities for this class of education and concrete suggestions of an informal character from the public at large will be welcomed by my Government and by the department in question, in order that we may be able to meet the general requirements of the people. In this very important matter, it will be remembered perhaps, that my Government took the initiative some months ago with the Bombay municipality in regard to the necessity of broadening the electoral franchise. We did so at that time because we believed the civic life in so great a city like Bombay would be enriched by the representation of the views of a large and wider class of citizens than it is at present possible. My Government is glad to notice that this matter is receiving the close attention of the Municipality of Bombay and I trust that it will be settled on broad and democratic lines.

Housing question.

"I desire in conclusion to refer to the housing question in the cities of Karachi and Bombay. In regard to Karachi I am glad to be able to inform you that what has been our long standing difficulty with regard to the land known as the Artillery Maidan has recently been brought to a successful solution. In pursuance of the reply which I gave to the address that was presented to me by the Municipality of Karachi on my last visit to Sind, soon after my arrival in India, my Government took the matter up energetically and the military authorities have agreed to hand over this important and central plot of land to us. As soon as plans and estimates are sanctioned we shall proceed with the necessary Government buildings on the maidan which, I hope, would be worthy of the great future of the city of Karachi and to utilise the remaining plots for other forms of housing. The difficulty equally in regard to the Bunder Road extension has similarly been solved during the period, which will allow further access to other building areas; and, further the road to Malia, since my last visit, has been undertaken which will shortly be completed and which will provide another avenue for suburban development. Other matters no less important for the extension and progress of the city of Karachi are now in active preparation for consideration at the hands of Government.

Housing Problem in Bombay.

"I now turn to Bombay, whose housing problem has been constantly engaging not only the attention of my Government but my personal attention ever since my arrival in India. I was hoping to be able to lay some concrete proposals for the solution of this great problem within six months of my arrival, but the disturbances and the agitations of the earlier part of this year inevitably engaged the full attention of my Government to the detriment of all other business. A close study of these questions had, it is true, shown me the particular difficulties, but I think I can say to-day with some confidence that I begin to see my way through. What I wish to say to honourable members to-day is that this problem cannot be solved in a moment and it is no use expecting it. The Government has, as you have noticed, extended the period of the Rent Act in Bombay. That has been done not as I have seen it suggested as a substitute for the housing operations but as a necessary palliative, a lifebuoy thrown out to those who need it most, and who may avail themselves of it for another two years during the time that our plans are being matured and schemes undertaken. We have to deal as you know with an appalling shortage of housing accommodation for the labouring classes, the municipality's estimate of shortage of one room tenements is about 61,000. The demand for accommodation is confined not not only to the labouring classes, but also to almost every other class whether Indian or European. The development in Bombay is, as you know, practically at standstill owing to the war and other causes for some years, and during the war the population in Bombay has grown enormously and the demand from large classes of people for more and also better accommodation has grown at the same time. Meanwhile large areas in Bombay remain entirely undeveloped. Outside Bombay there are large areas ripe for the development if an official machinery for doing it can be devised. It is useless therefore to attempt to deal with those problems piecemeal. We have got to deal with them as a whole on broad lines and quietly.

The vicious circle.

Up till now at any rate, as I found it, the problem was moving in a vicious circle. New areas cannot be developed without the introduction of rapid and new avenues of construction. These avenues could not be made without destruction. The destruction could not be made without building fresh houses. We have got, gentlemen, to get out of this vicious circle. We must secure as quickly as possible all we require of undeveloped land in Bombay. We must provide, at least 50,000 one-room tenements for the labouring classes in as short a time as possible. This is a smaller figure than the municipalities' figure of the estimated shortage of one-room tenements. Government as an authority are going to do something. But we count on other local authorities such as the Port Trust, the Municipality and so forth doing all they can to build tenements. Over and above those I have indicated we also hope to secure the removal of certain large workshops which now occupy the land required for residential purposes, and we count on getting some accommodation by the migration of the middle classes to the suburbs. Therefore, the figure we have chosen is purely provisional and we propose to review the whole question later, but meanwhile wish to proceed with our plans. We must secure over and above the industrial housing a swift development of the large undeveloped areas of Bombay into residential estates equipped with proper facilities, including the facilities for transport. We have to provide facilities for trade, both large and small, and to prevent that development from increasing, as it does now, the pressure on residential accommodation. We have to establish a strong and efficient authority to co-ordinate all schemes for the development of Bombay to assist the Municipality and the Improvement Trust in the enormous part of the work that must fall to them. We have to assist housing schemes, for we need their co-operation to deal with supplies of materials, standardization of buildings, cheapening of building materials, and the like and to be the instrument of Government in regard to the particular development work which does not fall within the strict province of local authorities.

Huge expenditure of Capital.

Well, gentlemen, all this will require a huge expenditure of capital, not much perhaps when compared with the figures which the war has accustomed us to, but at any rate enormous when compared with anything previously attempted in Bombay. The issues, as you will recognise, therefore involve decisions beyond the competence of my Government and that is why I very much regret I cannot tell you to-day so much as I should have wished to, for I recognise the public interest in this matter. I regret I cannot tell the Council more than I have done regarding what we propose to do. The one matter in which progress has been made for all to see is in regard to securing land for the development in Bombay itself. That has been done for us by the Improvement Trust. Every one knows that during the last few months the Improvement Trust with the approval of the Corporation has launched schemes for the acquisition and development of large areas in the north of the Island and in this connection I must remind the hon. members that those who talk glibly about starting building operations on a large scale have got to realise that land in the Bombay Island has almost got to be repaired and filled in and therefore the first step is to take over this land and repair it and fill it in. It may interest the hon. members to realise that the area involved in the schemes framed in the middle of June, was no less than 1,125 acres. Nor is it realised that this area is larger than that previously taken up by the Improvement Trust since 1898 or vested in them under the Act or one and a half times as much as the area acquired by the Improvement Trust in the previous 20 years. Therefore, I claim that my Government has not been idle, although building operations have not yet commenced. There is clear evidence that the work of these schemes will be pushed on as rapidly as possible and simultaneously. We have agreed to assist the Municipality by advancing them money for carrying out the Mahim development scheme affecting an area of 1,286 acres. Outside these efforts on the part of Government and local authorities concerned, we are anxious to enlist co-operation and assistance wherever it is offered to us on sound lines of private enterprise. We do not propose to withdraw any of the existing facilities which are now open to private enterprise, but to maintain them subject to finance and to the sanction of the Government of India.

Grant of loans to societies.

You will further notice that one of the most important proposals which have been recently placed before the House of Commons is the Housing Bill. Amongst these is a provision for the grant of loans to public utility societies and co-operative societies up to a definite but a very considerable percentage of the expenditure on land building. My Government is desirous of adopting a similar policy and proposals. That purpose is engaging the active attention of my Government at this very moment. Therefore as you will see while the public think and Government think that the first duty of Government is to provide large funds and to give the initiative to the creation of greater Bombay, yet we do not wish to do it alone. We desire to encourage private enterprise, public utility societies and co-operative societies in that work. As regards the other matters I have referred to I can only say this that we have had the advantage of discussing the main issues with the representatives of the various bodies and the members of the Government of India, who have been good enough to come down to Bombay and consult my Government recently. We have now formulated our proposals and are about to send them for the final approval of the Government of India. If our proposals are approved we shall come to you, gentlemen of the local bodies and the public bodies, and ask for your cordial co-operation in carrying out, and carrying out quickly, for the urgency of this problem brooks no delay. The scheme which, as I have declared already, is calculated to secure improvement in the conditions of the life and the comfort of the people of Bombay, which will make the capital of this presidency a greater Bombay, greater not only in area and population, but greater in the contentment and social improvements of its inhabitants."

His Excellency's speech was received with applause.

The Hon. Major Fernandes then moved the first reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking. Speaking in support of his Bill he said of the evil effects of smoking among children and juveniles. There could only be one opinion and the concensus of view was that it was distinctly and positively harmful. This Bill would usher in a much needed reform which would vitally improve the prospects of future and attempt to extinguish the habit which is woefully on the increase. He claimed a large volume of public opinion was in favour of the Bill. He said he had received opinions from medical authorities, colleges, municipalities and public institutions. Out of 103 that had been consulted 99 were in favour of the Bill, 4 against it and 7 were indifferent. Most of the municipalities were in favour of the measure. It was rather late in the day for anyone to say this legislation was neither feasible nor practicable, for a law similar to the one he had proposed and in many places more stringent was in force not only in the United Kingdom and Japan, in many British colonies in different parts of the United States but even in India, in Bengal, in the Punjab and several Native States. It has been said that the Bill would be an instrument of oppression in the hands of police. That the objection struck the speaker as imaginary and far-fetched. He readily admitted at least at the outset there might be difficulties in the practical working of the Bill, but he could conceive of none so great that they need be deterred from embarking on a duty, the call to which was clear and convincing.

The Hon. Mr. Naik supported the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said that the hon. mover had given no date, and the passing of the Bill, would at best result in its remaining an absolute dead letter, or what is worse, it might become means of oppression in the hands of police. The power proposed to be given in hands of the police was bound to be abused. It aimed at substituting artificial for natural responsibility. He was therefore opposed to it.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh was opposed to the Bill. Personally he disliked young men smoking and chewing, but the proposed legislation won't have the least effect. He asked whether the Council was prepared to accept a particular view of social reform because a few were for it and press it upon the public. Dr. Fernandes and the people of his view had not made the slightest effort outside the legislature. He did not think the proposed legislation would do the slightest good.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah said smoking was an admitted evil. As to the argument if public opinion had really asked for the proposed measure he pointed out to the pamphlet circulated by Dr. Fernandes, which contained opinions of many important municipalities who had all supported the measure. Municipalities represented public opinion. Mr. Sethna had suggested juvenile drinking was more injurious than juvenile smoking. If one evil was greater than the other that was no argument why the lesser evil should not be met. Mr. Sethna was welcome to bring in a measure for checking juvenile drinking. He cordially supported the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson (Inspector-General of Police) said he wanted to say a few words specially as his department would be concerned if the Bill was ever put on the Statute Book. Dr. Fernandes had not given the Council any convincing evidence to show that the evil was really widespread. He had given neither facts nor figures. The speaker thought he would have been able to collect some facts and figures. He could, for example, have obtained some figures from the Bombay municipal schools. The case for the Bill should be clearly and conclusively proved. The police were always ready to carry out any duty imposed upon them to the best of their ability. It was, however, of great importance that the duty the police were called upon to do was really necessary in public interests. He agreed with the Hon. Mr Sethna's quotation from the opinion expressed by the Inspector-General of Police of the Punjab.

The Police difficulty.

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said he would strongly deprecate any law that would create friction between the public and the police. The police wanted the goodwill of the public. The Bill imposed a duty of detection on head constables. Their head constables were few in number. In an ordinary taluka there were four to eight constables, there might be some two hundred to two hundred and fifty villages in each taluka. Possibly a head constable might visit each village once a fortnight. How was he to prevent juvenile smoking? He would take the case of Poona, the population of which was a lakh and seventeen thousand, according to the last census. He calculated there would be twenty thousand juveniles in Poona. The number of head constables to run after the juveniles was only thirty.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian Mohomed supported the first reading.

Rather amusing

Mr. Paranjpye accorded hearty support to the measure. He said the evil was admitted to be increasing. It might later on become more difficult to stop. Mr. Robertson had asked for figures. It was very difficult to get figures. Mr. Robertson's picture of thirty head constables running after twenty thousand juveniles was rather amusing. It was criminal to sell liquor to children under a certain age and only a small establishment of the Excise Department was kept to see the law was not broken. He mentioned this merely to show that an argument of the kind used by Mr. Robertson was absurd.

Mr. P. A. Desai contended that Dr. Fernandes had made out a strong case.

Mr. Garud in supporting the first reading, said details could be thrashed out in the Select Committee.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole opposed the Bill. He declared that the evil which undoubtedly existed, could not be tackled by legislation. So long as they allowed elder brothers, fathers and mothers to smoke it was impossible to check the evil. The legislation would be unworkable and would fail. The only way of checking it would be home and school influence.

Mr. Harilal Desai was in complete accord with the views expressed by Mr. Godbole. The principle underlying the Bill penalised sellers and the public. That principle could not be accepted. The best way was to make an effort by example and precept. Then they should penalise parents and guardians who smoked in the presence of their children.

No ill-effects among school boys.

The Hon. Mr. Covernton (Director of Public Instruction) said Mr. Sethna had asked for a statement from him. The question had in no way been referred to his department and they had had no opportunity of going into its principle or collect necessary data. Many speakers had led off by saying juvenile smoking was an admitted evil. Children smoked in Burma and the physique of Burmese children was as a matter of fact better than that of Indian children. So he was not prepared to admit a priori that it was an evil. No facts and figures had been given in support of the Bill. He agreed with Mr. Paranjpye that it was difficult. Personally, he could not contribute much. Some eight or nine years ago his predecessor Mr. Sharp held an enquiry into this subject as affecting school children. No ill effects were detected among school boys. Would it not be better asked the speaker to wait till the report of the medical officers who would be appointed to this task was available.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdass suggested that if the Bill was not rejected it should at least stand over.

Mr. Belvi was surprised that such a harmless measure should have been so stoutly opposed. He warned the Council that if they delayed they would find the habit was growing.

Mr. Sathe opposed the Bill on the ground that the machinery proposed to be set up would be unworkable.

Neutral attitude,

Mr. Crump speaking on behalf of Government, said Government's attitude in the matter was neutral. It was open to the hon. members to vote as they liked. Juvenile smoking was an evil and it went without saying that they all had sympathy with the objects of the mover. The question was whether the evil was widespread They had no data and every member was drawn to the conclusion formed by his own observations. The next point for consideration was whether legislation of the type beforo the Council was likely to have any practical result. Of the opinions the mover had collected, the majority were in favour of it. But the more practical minority recognised its unworkability.

H. E. the Governor retired from the chair, as Mr. Crump was speaking, Mr Curtis taking his Excellency's place.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji suggested to Dr. Fernandes to withdraw his present Bill and bring in another workable one.

Dr. Fernandes was then called upon to reply to the debate. In view of the differences of opinion and Mr. Covernton's announcement that medical examination of schools and hostels was to take place shortly, Dr. Fernandes asked permission to withdraw the Bill. The Bill was then withdrawn.

On the initiative of Government the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the city of Bombay, was postponed to the next sessions of the Council.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla then moved the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act. Sir Ibrahim explained that the necessary 18 days' notice for the introduction of the Bill had not been given. He pleaded urgency for the measure which, he said, was non-controversial and the Council after agreeing to first reading, if it thought fit, could postpone the second and third reading to the next sessions, although it would be better to get through all the stages at the present sessions. The object of the Bill was to make certain minor amendments in the Act. The term "Octroi" had not been defined in the Act and it had been doubted whether the term included the terminal tax which was essentially a non-refundable "octori", although in actual practice refunds were allowed within very narrow limits. The object of the amendment was to extend the application of Section 39 (B) to the terminal tax. Other amendments had been framed to relieve the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay of the duty imposed on him by the Act of recovering on behalf of mofussil municipalities' arrears of taxes from persons resident in Bombay and to provide for the recovery of such arrears by a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Harilal Desai opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next sessions. He said District Municipalities had no notice of the Bill. There was no urgency for it and he was not prepared to admit it was non-controversail.

Messrs. Belvi, Garud, Sethna, Paranjpye and Upasani supported the amendment which was carried.

The Council then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TURKEY AND KALIFATE.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' DEMAND.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR MOSLEM PEOPLES.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held yesterday at the Mastan Shah Tank, (Nagpada) at 8-30 p.m. to further consider over the questions of Khilafat and of the preservation of the Holy Places of Islam and to consider over the present Islamic situation, when the following among the resolutions were passed.

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay confirms the Resolutions passed at the mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on the 19th of March 1919."

"That this public meeting has heard with indignation and dismay of the contemplated dismemberment of the Turkish Empire by the internationalization of Constantinople and the cession of Thrace to Greece and, the giving of the mandate of Hezaz, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, etc., to different European Powers and enters its most emphatic protest against this intended act of spoliation."

"That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay resolves that no differential treatment should be accorded to the Christian and Moslem peoples and that the principle of self-determination which has been applied to the Christian peoples of Europe, should be made applicable to the Moslem peoples also under the suzerainty of the Khalifa."

"That this meeting resolves that in any event Turkey proper with Constantinople as its Capital "and the renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish by race" should in accordance with the pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George on the 5th of January 1918 on behalf of and in the name of the whole of the British Empire be left intact and uninterfered with under the sovereignty of the Sultan and that his temporal power over the Turkish State should not in any manner be reduced or, diminished by any sort of mandate."

"That this public meeting respectfully approaches the responsible Ministers of the Crown with a request that having regard to the intense anxiety felt by the entire Mussalman population of India with regard to the Turkish Empire—an Empire with the stability of which the permanence and the future of the Khilafat is intertwined, to satisfactorily settle at an early date, the Turkish question and publish conditions of Peace which are intended to be imposed upon Turkey."

"That this meeting draws the attention of the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., Prime Minister of England and representative of the British Empire on the Peace Conference and the British Government to the report of the interview granted to the Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post" on the 15th of July, 1919 by His Imperial Majesty Sultan Muhammed Wahiduddin Khan, the Khalifa of Mussalmans, (and published in Bombay on the 8th of September 1919) in which His Imperial Majesty states that the Hellenic troops and Greek bands have massacred and raped thousands of peaceful inhabitants in Asia Minor, burnt cities, and committed other acts of atrocity,—the news of which events have sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout India,—and most respectfully and firmly urges upon Mr. Lloyd George and the British Government to institute an immediate inquiry and to take all necessary steps to punish the guilty, to stay these atrocities and to prevent their recurrence in the future."

"That this meeting expresses its confidence in and approves with gratitude the work already done by the Khilafat Committee of Bombay and hereby appoints the same Committee with power to add to their number, with Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, J.P., as its Chairman and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor and Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri as its Honorary Secretaries until such time as peace with Turkey is signed and they dissolve themselves as a Committee."

"That this meeting authorizes and empowers the Chairman, the Honorary Secretaries and the Members of the Khilafat Committee of Bombay to frame a suitable memorial to the Prime Minister the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., and if necessary to such other responsible Minister or Ministers of the Crown or to his Excellency the Viceroy of India as they may deem fit, upon the lines of Resolutions passed at the mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on the 19th of March 1919 and of the Resolutions passed at this meeting."

"That a copy of these Resolutions be communicated by the President to (1) the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, (2) the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (3) the Secretary of State for India, (4) His Excellency the Viceroy, (5) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, (6) His Highness the Aga Khan, (7) the Right Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali, (8) Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, (9) Mr. Abdullabhai Esoof Ali, and (10) Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai."

"That this meeting appoints Mr. Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, J.P., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, C.B.E., J.P., the Hon. Mr. Sherif Dewji Kanji, Mr. Mirza Ali Muhamed Khan, M.A., LL.B., J.P., (Solicitor), Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddeek Khatri, Mr. Muhamed Miyan Khandwani, Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan, Sirdar Saheb Sulaiman Kasam Hajee Mitha, C.I.E., J.P., Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, J.P., Moulvi Abu Yusuf Asfahani, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law, J.P., Mr. Oomar Sobani and Mr. Hajee Habeeb Hajee Karim, J.P., as delegates to the All-India Muslim League Conference to be shortly held at Lucknow."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ATTEMPT TO SUBSTITUTE FAIRPLAY FOR FORCE.

PREMIER ON WORLD'S FRENZY FOR BLOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George addressing the Brotherhood Congress at the City Temple to-day paid tribute to General Botha's character and beneficial influence at the Peace Conference also his successor General Smuts to whom the country owed more than it realised. It was useless talking about the old world as if nothing had happened to it. The pre-war autocracies like the Hohenzollerns, the Romanoffs and the Hapsburgs which governed two-thirds of Europe had gone for evermore. The world was richer and stronger through their disappearance. The Premier dwelt on the unprecedented, fundamental changes in the history of the world since the outbreak of war, but many more were necessary to complete the picture. Slums must go and great armaments ought to disappear. The longdrawn, wretched, Irish misunderstanding must pass away. "Waste in every form must disappear and Britain must be freed from insobriety, penury and squalor and must become a free land. (Cheers). Rather than accept the position of a leading counsel for the old order of things which some ascribed to him, he would throw up his brief to-morrow. These changes could only be effected by steady, patient work and cooperation. He declared that if one-third of the great qualities brought out by war were consecrated to peace for five years people would not know this world.

"FAIRPLAY FOR FORCE."

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to people not to quake and quarrel before smaller obstacles after overcoming the gigantic one. Current difficulties were great, but were only secondary to the difficulties of war. He emphasised the necessity for displaying the spirit of fairplay. The League of Nations was an organised attempt to substitute fairplay for force. The world had not yet settled down. In half of Europe and nearly half of Asia you heard the tramp of armed men marching to slaughter fellowmen. World's frenzy and anger for blood had not yet exhausted itself. He feared that this welter of warring peoples would continue, unless the strong head like that of the federated power of nations of world insisted on peace from ocean to ocean. Exchange of fairplay was also demanded that capital might see what was the fair price which would enable workman to bring up the family as worthy citizens. Combinations of workers should not use power unfairly. It was insufficient to say that we had won the war. We wanted to reclaim the wilderness of world, clear out jungles and redress wrongs. That was due to the immortal dead who died for the redemption of the world. (Loud cheers).

KOLTCHAK'S NEW OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

PEKING, Sept. 16.—The new offensive ordered by Admiral Koltchak on practically the whole front with a view to transference of many Bolshevist troops to General Denikin's front is meeting with great success. Eight Bolshevist regiments have been destroyed and many prisoners and much booty taken.

BELGRADIAN DRAFT TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has adopted the Bulgarian draft treaty which will be handed to the Bulgarian delegates at Quai d'Orsay on the morning of September 19th.

TERRITORIES BETWEEN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

TO BE EVACUATED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 18.

PARIS.—The "Temps" says that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau have agreed that British troops on November 1st shall evacuate all territories North of the provisional frontier between Syria and Palestine. The Peace Conference will adjust the frontier later. Apparently, the Mosul district is not comprised in the region where Great Britain will cease to exercise responsibility. The departure of British troops shall not entail French occupation in Damascus, Hama Homs and Aleppo which are in the zone considered as a possible Arab state or the confederation of states in the 1916 agreement. Nevertheless the Arab power here must henceforth depend upon French Counsel and support. The French will relieve the British in Cilicia.

"GERMAN ALPINE LANDS."

NAME TO BE GIVEN TO FEDERATED TOWNS AND PROVINCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, Sept. 18.

VIENNA.—Renner, presiding at a conference of the provincial and city authorities said the "German Alpine Lands" would probably be the future name of the country which should be organised as a federation of self-Governing towns and provinces similar to Switzerland.

IMPLACABLE WILL OF HOLLAND.

FAILURE TO REND A PART OF IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12 Noon, Sept. 18.

THE HAGUE.—At the first sitting of the new session of the Second Chamber M. Fock, acting President, said efforts to rend a part of the Dutch territory from Holland had failed owing to the implacable will of the whole of Holland. The Government could be convinced that the Chamber would support it if it threw itself into the breach to preserve the unity and indivisibility of Holland.

NEW TAXATION IMPERATIVE.

The Finance Minister introducing the budget estimated the deficit for 1920 at 176 million florins. He said the financial situation was most alarming and new taxation was imperative.

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

"SITUATION THAT CALLS FOR IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY."

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The following is the full text of the speech delievered by the Hon. Pandit Malaviya in the Imperial Legislative Council on his resolution re the Punjab affairs.

My Lord, before the announcement was made by your Excellency on the 3rd instant that a Committee of Inquiry was going to be appointed, I had given notice of the Resolution which stands in my name on the agenda of to-day. In view of that announcement it has become necessary.——

The Hon. Sir George Lowndes:—Sir, I rise to a point of order. The rules require that any member moving a resolution should move the Resolution first and not make his speech first.

H. E. the President:—That is so.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—I will follow the technical rule, by Lord, but I thought there was reason in the circumstances of the case to justify a deviation. I will read the resolution.

My Lord, the resolution of which I have given notice and which stands on the paper runs as follows:—

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—The Hon. member must move his resolution first.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—I understand the meaning of the word "move" and the duty that rests upon me in moving the Resolution. I am not bound to use the word "move" in moving the Resolution, and if Hon. Members will have a little patience, I shall show them that I am moving the Resolution. May I proceed now, my Lord?

H. E. the President:—Yes.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—Thank you, My Lord.

My Lord, the Resolution of which I have given notice and which stands on the agenda runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should request his Majesty's Government to appoint without further delay a Commission consisting of gentlemen unconnected with the Indian administration to inquire into (a) the causes of the recent disturbances in the Punjab and (b) the propriety of the measures adopted in dealing with them, and to vest the said Commission with legal authority to and or modify sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions or by Magistrates specially empowered to deal summarily with cases alleged to have been connected with the said disturbances."

My Lord, before placing my reasons for this Resolution before the Council, I should like to refer to the circumstances to the events, which have happened since notice was given of this Resolution. Those events are very well known to the Council, and they are that on the 3rd of this month your Excellency was pleased to announce that the Government had decided to appoint a committee of enquiry to investigate the recent occurrences in the Punjab. It becomes necessary for me, therefore, before formally moving the Resolution.——

His Excellency the President:—The Hon. Member must understand that he is moving the Resolution. Though he has not used the word "move" I can only take it that you have moved it.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—Certainly I used the words "before formally moving it." This may come at the end of the speech instead of coming at the beginning.

H. E. the Viceroy:—All right; the Hon. Member must understand that he has moved the resolution.

Resolution—Dead as Queen Anne

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—Yes my Lord. Your Excellency was pleased to announce on Saturday—my Lord, if I may say one thing with great respect, it is that the rules of Council are meant to enable us to proceed in a reasonable manner, and where reason demands that a change should be made in the prescribed procedure, I think I am entitled to place the matter before your Excellency as President of this Council to consider and rule upon. Now my Lord the resolution of which I gave notice has become dead, dead as Queen Anne, by reason of the fact that on the 3rd instant your Excellency was pleased to announce that the Government had decided to appoint a Committee of enquiry to investigate the Punjab affairs. I beg therefore, in view of that fact, to ask for your Excellency's leave to amend the resolution in the form of which I have given notice to the Legislative Department. It runs, my Lord as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should recommend to His Majesty's Secretary of State.——

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—My Lord, may I rise to a point of order. The Hon. Member is now proposing an amendment to a resolution which he has never moved, although sometimes he says he has moved it, at other times he says he has not. I am entitled to three days' notice of any amendment proposed and I take objection to the amendment.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—Under the rules of this Council as I understand them, when the President of the Council expresses an opinion about a matter of fact, that is loyally accepted by every member of this Council. Your Excellency having said that I had moved the resolution, which I accepted quite readily, I submit, the Hon. Member is out of order in saying I had not moved the resolution.

The point of Substance

His Excellency the President:—The point of substance which the Hon. Member must take and which the Hon. Home Member has pointed out is that if a copy of an amendment has not been sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the date fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment. That is the point he has taken; the other was, I think, a slap at the Hon. Member, which perhaps the Hon. Member deserved, perhaps he had not. That is the point which the Hon. the Home Member has put before me and on that point I must rule that the Hon. Home Member has a perfect right to object to the moving of such an amendment. As the Hon. Member is aware, this resolution of his has been before the Council for a large number of days. My speech was made on September the 3rd, just a week ago. If the Hon. Member had given notice the day following that he regarded his resolution as dead, dead as Queen Anne, and that he wished to put in an amended resolution then it would have been open to me an I should have looked upon it favourably—it would have been open to me to allow him to amend or substitute another resolution But what did the Hon. Member do? At 7-30 last night I received a letter which had been written by him requesting to be allowed to substitute one resolution for another. I do not think that this is a reasonable notice to give to Hon. Members here who have prepared themselves to meet the resolution of the Hon. Member and therefore I have no choice, as far as I can see, but to say that the Hon. Member must comply in this case with the rule, especially in a matter of such paramount importance.

Two Propositions

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya:—My Lord, I bow to your Excellency's ruling. In so far as the question of notice is concerned, I quite see that the Hon. Member can insist on his 3 days' notice. But, my Lord, if that is the only difficulty, as my object is to get this matter considered by this Council properly, I should request your Excellency to allow me to keep back this matter and allow the Hon. Member to have ample notice of this resolution. I am sorry could not send notice of this earlier because the matter, as your Excellency has recognised, is of great importance, and had to consult friends as to which course I should adopt. I came to the conclusion to which I did in consultation with several friends only last evening and took the earliest opportunity to intimate the fact to the Secretary of the Legislative Department. I am not entitled to go on with this matter unless your Excellency should permit me to do so. I therefore put two propositions for your Excellency's consideration. One is, your Excellency may allow me, if the Hon. Member waives his objection, to proceed with the matter and dispose of it. The second is, that if that is not to be, then as only one part of my resolution is dead as Queen Anne, and the other parts are not, it will be my duty as it is my right to proceed to discuss the resolution. I will take either course. I have no wish to spend one minute more of this Council's time or my time than is necessary. If my hon. friend wants notice, I am willing that this matter should come up after the three days' notice.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent: May I speak on a point of order?

H. E. the President: Yes on a point of order.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent: I put it to your Lordship that a member is not entitled to amend his own resolution. An amendment may come from somebody else. If the Hon. Member seeks to substitute a new resolution of his own, I am entitled to the full 15 days' notice.

H. E. the President: I think that is quite clear that if he substitutes one resolution for another, he must give the usual time, which is 15 days' notice.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya: My Lord, I exactly used the world "substitute" in the letter which I sent the Secretary in which I requested that in view of the fact that a Committee had already been appointed to inquire into the measures taken, his Excellency the President might allow me to substitute the amended resolution in place of the one of which I had given notice. I have complied with that requirement, but of course if your Excellency rules that I should give 15 days' notice of it, I will with your Excellency's permission, now give notice of it. I shall wait until 15 days are over, in which case I understand that your Excellency will be pleased to allow me to discuss this substituted resolution.

No Promise

His Excellency the President: I cannot give the Hon. Member any such promise. The Hon. Member's resolution will then have to take its place in the list of resolutions suggested to this Council. The Hon. Member's resolution has been given special priority in this case and put on the first day devoted to Resolutions, but the Hon. Member now wishes not to move that particular resolution, and his Resolution, if he wishes to substitute another one, must take its chance with the other resolutions.

The Hon. Pt. Malaviya: In that case I beg leave to proceed with the resolution of which I have given notice. My Lord, the reasons which led me to give notice of the resolution which stands upon the paper, it is hardly necessary for me to repeat.

The Government, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have recognised that the events which have recently taken place in the Punjab have been of so unfortunate and so grave a character that a Committee of enquiry should be instituted in order to enquire into them. That having been done, my Lord, it becomes unnecessary for me to either go into those unfortunate events or to draw any inferences which would support such a request as is contained in the Resolution. But before proceeding further as it is the first opportunity when this melancholy affair comes up before the Council, I wish to say with regard to the occurrences in the Punjab that every one of us, Indians in this Council and indeed, I may say, I speak in this matter on behalf of all Indians whether in this Council or outside, deplores the distressing events that took place in the Punjab. My Lord, I do not agree with those who think that the Rowlatt Act agitation was responsible for these events. Nor do I agree with those who think that the Satyagraha movement was responsible for any evil results. The fact remain undisputed and undisputable that the great Satyagraha day—the 6th of April 1919 passed off throughout the country without a single untoward incident. I believe that if some of those who were in and whose duty it was to keep law and order, had not mismanaged the situation none of the distressing events which we deplore would have occurred. In referring to those events my object is not to raise a controversy on them but to express my deep sorrow that they should have happened. I deplore the desecration that was committed on places of worship and the destruction of public buildings. I deplore even more deeply the greater desecration which was committed on the living temples of God, on human beings, whether British or Indian, who were ruthlessly destroyed in a fit of fury or vindictiveness without any justification. My Lord, I mourn the death of the seven Europeans who were killed in these disturbances. I grieve for them as would grieve for the death of my dearest and nearest. I mourn also the death those several hundreds of persons—their number has been stated by the Government to-day to be more than 300 and it is believed by the public to be more than a thousand,—I grieve for the deaths of those who fell victims to vindictive fury or the indiscretion of those who were charged with suppressing disorder.

My Lord, as I have said, it is a sad thing to reneet that any places of worship were desecrated. I am Hindu, but I never pass by a mosque or a church without paying it the silent reverence which is due to every place of worship. But, My Lord, places of worship are after all made by men; if they are destroyed man can re-make them. But a man is a temple created by God, and all of us men, Governors, Kings and administrators, cannot even if we combined, re-build one single human temple if it has been destroyed by the hands of man or beast. I am therefore grieved beyond expression to think of the appalling number of deaths which have been caused, but I will say no more about it at present. My object to-day is merely to express my sorrow for what has happened. It is not my object to apportion blame. Whether one brother was to blame for it or another, it is equally a matter of pain to me. I have not any idea here of apportioning blame or desiring that blame should be fixed upon any one rather than upon another. I only refer to these unfortunate events to remaid you that very distressing things have happened, and it is right, and the Government have held that it is right, that they should be enquired into and their repetition made impossible.

A matter of real regret.

My Lord, while referring to these events in the Punjab, I wish also to say that it is a matter of real regret to me that I should have to raise questions relating to them at a time when Sir Edward Maclagan has assumed charge of the Government of the Punjab. His kindly and generous nature has inspired respect for him throughout the country, and the Punjab in its hour of distress honoured him by calling for him as saviour. It was a cruel fate which kept him from the people of the Punjab and the people of the Punjab from him. It is real regret to me, entertaining the respect which I do for him, that I should have to raise these questions at a time when he is the responsible head of the Punjab administration, and my regret is not quite shaken off by the thought that he was not responsible for the events to which attention is to be drawn and which happened at a time when he was not in charge. My Lord, I also want to say that it is far from my object to imputs blame wholesale to the members of the Punjab service. On the contrary it gives me pleasure to acknowledge that at a time when some members of that service did commit what the people consider to be great wrongs, there were several members of the same service whom the people esteemed and respected and were grateful to for having kept their heads cool and their districts calm. It is not my object to attack either the Punjab administration or the services as a whole. It is my object as a humble subject of the King and as a humble servant of the people to draw attention to evil occurrences which require looking into. It is for this reason that, distressed by the delay which was caused in the announcement regarding the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry, I gave notice of the Resolution with which I am dealing.

My Lord, as I have said before, it is not necessary for me now to justify the resolution. The Government have thought it necessary to appoint a Committee of enquiry. They have considered the situation to be so grave as to call for the appointment of a Committee of a very important character. Lord Hunter is to preside over it; several important gentlemen are to be members of it. Why then, it may be asked, is it necessary for me to take up the time of this Council by pressing this resolution? The reason, my Lord, is this as the expression of opinions through the press and associations has made it clear, the public are disappointed with the constitution and powers of the Committee. Your Excellency must have noted and other members of the Government must have noted the chorus of dissatisfaction and disappointment with which the announcement has been received by the Indian papers. The "Leader" a leading organ of sound moderate opinion, has expressed itself in unequivocal terms. It has said that the Committee will not command confidence. The reason it has urged are, first of all, that the Indian element on it is very weak. Secondly, that the Committee is to report to the Viceroy who has been so much indentified with the Punjab policy. And thirdly, that "the terms of reference do not empower the Committee to go into individual cases." It has concluded by saying "To say that the people will be keenly disappointed with the constitution and terms of reference of the Committee is only to express very mildly the effect they will produce." Similarly the "Bengalee" and other leading organs of public opinion have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the constitution of the Committee and its terms of reference. My object here is not to attack anybody, not to impute any motives to any one, not to cast any reflections upon any officer of Government but to draw attention to the reasons which justify this dissatisfaction and disappointment which should lead the Government to reconsider the matter.

Starting point of Trouble.

I will take up the first point with regard to the Report being made to the Viceroy. My Lord, I speak with the utmost respect without any desire to say anything personal and I shall be sorry any remarks of mine in any way, either directly or indirectly, indicate any want of respect for the head of the Government or for the Government of India My Lord, the Committee is to enquire into event which have happened in the Punjab with which the Government of India are closely identified. My Lord, it was the Government of India or if you please the Governor-General-in-Council who declared that there was a state of open rebellion in Lahore and Amritsar. That was the starting point the chapter of troubles. It was the Governor-General who promulgated martial la ordinances. It was the Governor-General in-Council who supported and sustained the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in carrying on th martial law administration there. It was the Governor-General-in-Council w accepted the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair, which he tendered as a protest, most emphatic protest against martial la in the Punjab.

H. E. the Viceroy:—Order, order, what authority has the hon. member for stating that. I told the Council in my speech th other day that Sir Sankaran Nair had given no reasons for resigning and that an reasons he had given were entirely private as between colleagues and the Government.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—I beg Your Lordship's pardon, my Lord. It has been said in the papers that Sir Sankaran Nair resigned on account of the administration of martial law in the Punjab. If I have erred in saying this, beg your Excellency to pardon me.

Committee should report to Secretary of State.

Now, my Lord, these are facts of suc an important character that there is na turally a feeling in the public mind tha the Committee of enquiry ought to repor not to the Governor-General-in-Council bu to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. I disclaim, my Lord, any idea of suggesting that the Governor-General-in-Council will not deal fairly and squarely with th Report of the Committee. Personally, have not the least doubt that every membe of the Government will give it his best an most impartial consideration and arrive conclusions which justice and honour should dictate. But my Lord, in a matter of such public importance, the Government has pay heed to the public opinion of th country, and in view of the events which have happened, the public clearly feel that it would not be right that the Committee should report to the Government of India and that it would be more satisfactory if the Report is made to the Secretary of State for India. This is a view which I consider my duty to commend to the consideration both of Your Excellency's Government and of the Secretary of State. It is not, I repeat, that I personally have any doubt about how the matter will be dealt with by the Governor-General-in-Council. But it is my duty to draw attention to the public opinion of the country which is voiced by papers of the standing of the "Leader" and "Bengalee" as well as other organs of Indian public opinion, all of which want this matter to be reconsidered.

Personnel of Committee

I will now come to the next point by reason of which I consider that this Committee is defective and unsatisfactory, and that is the personnel of the Committee. The Committee consists of six members including the President. Four of these are Europeans and only two are Indians. Now, my lord, I would not have raised the question of Indians and Europeans, were it not that the Government have themselves raised it by proposing such a Committee as they have done.

My lord, it is deplorable that seven European lives were lost, but Your Lordship is also aware from the answers given today, by the Hon. the Home Member that several hundred of Indian lives have been lost; and several hundreds of barristers and vakils, merchants and bankers, and other respectable Indians are rotting in the jails of the Punjab as the list laid before the Council by the Home Member discloses. Several hundreds of Indians have been subjected to indignities, which should have been inconceivable. When the Indian public cry for an inquiry into such a state of affairs one should expect that the Government would appoint a larger number of Indians on the Committee of Inquiry than of non-Indians Failing this, if the Government had put even an equal number of Indians and Europeans on the Committee that would have been accepted as satisfactory. But they have not done this either. My lord, here again I do not mean to insinuate that any member of the Committee will look at these questions from a racial point of view. I personally believe that every one of the members will act honestly and impartially as a gentleman, and I have no fear, not the remotest fear, in my mind that these gentlemen will not act impartially and justly; but how does the constitution of the committee appear to the general public? Four of its members are Europeans, They ask why should there be four Europeans as members and why only two Indians? Are not Indians more concerned in this matter than Europeans? The matter ought not to be regarded in any racial light, but it ought to be looked at from the point of view of the persons or the relations of persons, whose fates are to be tried or whose interests are at stake, who would naturally desire in a matter like this to see that the jury consists of persons in whom they have confidence. The Indian public do not know sufficiently about some of the members who have been appointed on the Committee. They know only of some; and by reason of want of knowledge of the qualifications and character of some of the members they do not feel the same confidence that they would if they had found in the Committee the names of some of those with whom they are acquainted, whom they respect and honour and in whom they have confidence. For this reason, my Lord, the constitution of the Committee is defective, and I certainly say that it would have been wiser on the part of the Government if they had at least made the number of Indian and European members equal; It is even now possible for the Government to equalise the number by appointing a third Indian member. There are a number of gentlemen available in the country, both among Indian judges and Indian public men, any one of whom who enjoys the confidence of the public, might well be appointed without any disadvantage to any interest. My Lord, it is in this respect that the constitution of the committee is considered to be defective. I will not dwell upon the personal merits of any individual; as I have said I have absolute confidence that every member of the Committee will look at the questions in a straight way like gentleman and come to conclusions which truth and justice and honour dictate.

Wanted Third Indian on the Committee.

My Lord, why has the Government appointed this Committee? It has appointed it, in the first place, to redress wrongs which, it must be satisfied, have been inflicted; and in the second place to satisfy public opinion which has been outraged by the events which have taken place. Now, if the public is to be satisfied, if that is the object of appointing this Committee of Inquiry I must submit with great respect that the Government would be wise in appointing a third Indian as member of this Committee, and I hope it will.

My Lord, the third respect in which the Committee is unsatisfactory is that the terms of reference are not sufficient. Your Excellency has seen from the answers given by the Hon. Member what sad havoc has been played with the liberty and honour of a number of His Majesty's subjects. Now, my Lord, even, if their Lordships of the Privy Council hold that there was no justification for introducing martial law in the Punjab, even if they sweep aside all the proceedings of the martial law commissions and martial law officers, what would be the position? They will only deal with the appeals of those individuals who have gone up to the Privy Council; they will not be able to touch the cases of the vast number of men who have not appealed and who probably will not be able to appeal to the Privy Council. My Lord, the Committee of enquiry will be an executive body; it can only make recommendations. In the resolution before the Council I have suggested that the Commission which I propose should be vested with legal authority to annul or modify sentences. But if is the convictions which have to be set aside. My Lord, I have reflected that this cannot be done by a Commission or Committee unless it is constituted into a Court, for which either this Council should pass an Act constituting it as a judicial tribunal, or Parliament should do so. In the absence of such a constitution of a judicial tribunal the Commission or Committee can only make recommendations which may be dealt with by the executive government. Now, the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State can as executive officers, wipe out the sentences of any individual; but, my Lord, neither the Secretary of State nor the Governor-General in Council has any authority to set aside any of the convictions; and my Lord, if the convictions remain, can any of these men be happy to think that the stain of having waged war against the King will remain on their forehead for ever? My Lord, comparatively the sentences do not mean so much. What matters most to every decent citizen, to every loyal subject, to every gentleman, is that his honour should remain stainless, that the stain which has been cast upon his honour be completely wiped off. Now, My Lord, as matters stand in the British Empire at present that can only be done by His Majesty's Privy Council. I submit, therefore, that the reference to the Committee of inquiry is insufficient and imcomplete, and that they should be asked to recommend, if they should think it fit, to His Majesty in Council that the convictions by the martial law commissions and martial law officers and tribunals specially empowered to deal summarily with cases of persons alleged to having been connected with the said disturbances should be annulled.

A Breeze.

I therefore.....

The Hon Sir William Vincent: May I rise to a point of order?

The Hon. Member is doing exactly what he said he would not do, that is, moving an amendment to the resolution.

H. E. the President: I should like the Hon. Member to show how what he is saying now in the course of his arguments comes within the resolution which stands on the paper.

Hon Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya: My Lord, it will be quite clear in a minute, if the Hon. the Home Member had not interrupted me he would have heard it by this time. My Lord, my resolution says that "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should request His Majesty's Government to appoint without further delay a Commission consisting of gentlemen unconnected with the Indian administration."

To support it I have to show that the Committee of inquiry which has been announced is defective and that the terms of reference are insufficient; and I have been endeavouring in my humble way to show it. I am surprised that this should not have been clear to the Hon. the Home Member. I will proceed more rapidly because I fear my end is approaching. My Lord, I have drawn attention to three circumstances by reason of which I am not satisfied with the proposed committee of inquiry; and by reason of which I humbly urge that this Council should recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should request His Majesty's Government that a Commission should be appointed by them to investigate the Punjab occurrences, and that the terms of reference should be laid down as I have suggested.

No. my Lord, if this is done what will be the result? The result will be that your Excellency's Government will satisfy Indian public opinion. I assure your Excellency that my countrymen are not unreasonable, my experience, extending over forty years of public life in this country has convinced me that there has not been one single occasion, when if the Government has been in the right the people have not recognised that they were right; and I believe that in the interests of the good name of the government, in the interests of justice, in the interests of truth, nothing is more desirable than that the inquiry the necessity of which the Government have recognised, should be conducted by men whom the public will accept as satisfactory, who would inspire confidence in the public mind, and that the terms of reference should be such as would enable the Commission to wipe off any stain which has been cast on those concerned, if they should, after investigating the matter, come to the conclusion that it is right that it should be so wiped off.

Situation that Calls for Enquiry.

My Lord, it has distressed the people of the Punjab and of India, that so soon after the great war, after the loyal services rendered by the people of the Punjab after the loyal services rendered by India and we have been repeatedly told that the Punjab has borne the foremost share in the sacrifices made, and that her sacrifices have been appreciated by everybody who knows the fact—it has distressed us all to think that this province should be visited by such a terrible calamity almost before the war had come to an end. The total number of persons who have been arrested has not been found out by the Government, though several months have passed; yet the number that has been announced by the Hon. the Home Member is distressing to think of. I have visited the Lahore Central Jail and the Borstal jail on three occasions, and I was grieved to find that men, good men any of whom might get a seat in this Council, men as honourable as any member of this Council, were rotting in those jails for no fault of their own, for no guilt of their own. I feel that this is a situation that calls for the most searching and impartial enquiry—an enquiry that should command complete public confidence, that would silence the the tongue of calumny, silence false rumours and establish that Government does not favour anything except truth and justice; establish that the Government are as solicitous for the life and the honour of every single Indian subject of His Majesty as they are of the life and honour of every European subject of His Majesty. This demands, my Lord, a commission of the character which I have indicated. It is for these reasons that I move this Resolution, not being satisfied with the constitution of the Committee as announced and with its terms of reference. I hope the Government will consider the matter in the light in which I have presented it. I have no wish to embarass the Government. I tried to modify my resolution but I will not speak about it now. I have indicated in my speech measure which might make the Committee satisfactory. I have suggested a modification which will make it unnecessary for the Government entirely to remodel the Committee, by means of a reasonable addition in one respect and a reasonable extension in another. As this does not evidently commend itself to your Excellency's Government. I must press for the acceptance of my Resolution that a Commission, not a Committee, should be constituted on the lines I have indicated, with the instructions which I have indicated including the power to recommend that any martial conviction might be annulled.

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PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

URGENT NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The third day of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference was taken up with the discussion and adoption of reports and resolutions of the sub-committees, whose deliberations occupied the whole of the second day of the sessions. The Conference opened under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, but after an hour's deliberations H. E. Sir George Lloyd took the chair.

The proceedings opened with Mr. G. K. Deevdhar's paper on the "Urgent Need for Co-operative Stores". The speaker gave a resume of the conclusions he had arrived at after his visit to Europe and pointed out that the reason of the success of the movement in the West was the principle of following up every step in agriculture by the adoption of co-operative methods. The speaker considered he would bring about here as rapid progress as had been achieved there.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas then presented the report of the sub-committee No. 6, which was of opinion that a co-operative wholesale society in Bombay was a necessity and that the present time was the most suitable for starting such an organisation whose functions would be (1) to purchase articles on behalf of all co-operative institutions including primary stores, supply unions etc. and forward the same to them, (2) to sell articles on behalf of the said institutions on commission. The speaker said that a wholesale society would work on the system known as "Adat system" charging in addition to out-of-pocket expenses a small commission. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. V. H. Gonehalli then presented the report of the sub-committee No. 1, which dealt with certain amendments to the Co-operative Act etc. This report was also adopted after very little discussion. The report of the sub-committee No. 2 was a rather lengthy one, but it met with little opposition except in regard to the suggestion of Mr. Chandrapur about the appointment of supervising councils in big village societies. In the opinion of the committee the stage had not as yet arrived when such councils could be appointed with good results. After a lively discussion, the suggestion of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd was approved, viz., that experiment be made in certain areas as regards the supervising committee and an alternative proposal that such societies be divided into two district societies. The chairman remarked that this would enable them to see, from the actual working of the schemes, which was better suited to Indian conditions.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai at this stage proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governer, which was seconded by Hon. Dr. Sir Devi Prasad Sarbadhikari and unanimously carried.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FINANCING PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis then taking the chair, the sub-committee No. 3, whose recommendations concerned the financing of primary societies and other kindred subjects next introduced its report through its chairman, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and its suggestions were agreed to without division.

Dr. Harold Mann, president of the sub-committee chosen to report on the work of supervision, education and propaganda, then briefly summarised the conclusions of his colleagues and in doing so remarked that it was unanimously resolved that the co-operative movement should gradually be made more non-official in character. His committee was quite conscious of the great debt of gratitude that was due to Government for the substantial assistance given by it and for inaugurating the movement, but it was of opinion that what would be more acceptable among the recommendations of this committee was the proposal for the appointment of temporary Government paid inspectors to guide and develop the backward and scattered societies. The organisation of new societies as far at least as credit was concerned may be left in the hands of non-official agency. In regard to communal societies, the committee was of opinion that while no objection need be taken to communal or caste societies it was very undesirable that such societies be encouraged in ordinary villages. After some discussion on the subject of co-operation in educational curriculum, the report was adopted.

The report of the sub-committee No. 5 relating to legal and semi-legal questions was also agreed to, after which the Hon. Mr. Curtis brought the proceedings to a close. In a brief speech he congratulated those present on the good work done by the Conference. He thought, however, that they might with advantage frame some simple rules of procedure before the next meeting of the Conference.

URGENT NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

During the course of his address on "Urgent need for Co-operative Stores" to the Provincial Co-operative Conference, Mr. Deodhar said:—

"In my recent address in Bombay on "The Message of Western Co-operation" under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, I endeavoured to point out the directions in which the co-operative movement has served the great mass of the people, showed its special features, quoted figures to indicate the Titanic character of its present growth and described the extent and scope of its operations.

"It might, at this stage of the growth of Indian Co-operative movement, very pertinently be asked, has India no need for store Co-operation? I feel that the need for it is very urgent and growing also imperative for various reasons. I adduce among others the following few grounds for the speedy adoption of the distributive form of co-operation. If the main object of the co-operative movement be the economic betterment of the classes that stand in need of its helping hand, the poor agriculturists would certainly profit by their agricultural produce being stocked and sold co-operatively and also by the needs of their agricultural and domestic life being supplied on co-operative principles. Moreover, the small traders and craftsmen, as also the poor wage-earning classes, and people belonging to the struggling middle classes in the community will also be greatly profited if they could be made to realize the benefits of co-operation being applied to the production of the commodities they deal in, or to the supply of the articles they require for their daily use by inculcating upon them the need for cash dealing and loyalty of custom, which are recognised as guiding principles of the bulk of the store movement. In the case of the agriculturiste their need is great owing to the changing economic condition and the daily growing competition with farmers in other advanced countries. The recent experience of the war has brought home to the average man in the community evils of the recent harassing profiteering carried on to an abnormal degree by dealers in articles of daily consumption and how on that account it became necessary for Government to resort to methods of control by regulating prices. Co-operative Stores, had they been in existence, would have rendered a great service to the community concerned, in such circumstances."

BENEFITS OF STORE CO-OPERATION.

"Among the benefits of Store Co-operation are:—

(1) Economic, social, educational and civil.

(2) Linking the rural population with the Urban.

(3) Enlisting the sympathy of educated men in Urban areas with the movement.

(4) A field for young men and women to render useful service to the community by engaging in co-operative work in the different spheres of their life, and

(5) Steadying the prices and checking the vagaries of the market.

First, a net-work of primary stores will have to be organised in places where a co-operative society already exists and the management of the primary store may be entrusted either to a sub-committee of the extsting society or, if separately registered, to a distinct managing committee. Secondly, these primary stores should be federated into a wholesale co-operative store in a central commercial place like Bombay and its capital should be raised partly from the shares subscribed by the federating societies and from deposits received from non-members or loans from central financing agencies. The wholesale Society will have to undertake a variety of functions such as (a) the preparation of the budget of the needs for various articles of its member societies; (b) the wholesale purchase of articles, thus budgetted at the proper season or from cheap markets; (c) economic and speedy distribution of the commodities; (d) cheap production of the articles needed if that were possible; (e) purchase of articles through the primary stores that would serve as the receiving or the collecting centres in the rural areas in the sphere of their influence; (f) training of the managers of these stores in the principles underlying such organisations; but particularly in the methods of studying conditions in respect of the changing needs of the locality, of current prices, of judging of the quality of articles, and of store accounts. They must also be made familiar with the difficulties likely to be created by the small dealers who would feel the pinch of competition. In a country like India to start with, there should be two agencies for the organisation and management of the co-operative stores. Government should be requested to appoint a special staff under their own officer to organise these non-credit institutions with the help of local men interested in the movement and to provide for the education in principles that guide this movement and the methods to be adopted. They should also provide for regular supervision and free audit until the transactions of the primary stores reach a certain stage. They should further get the primary store linked with the Central Co-operative wholesale. And the second agency that will have necessarily to be brought into existence as the apex of the movement; the model for it is the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester. This Central Co-operative wholesale will have to discharge its various functions by forming small sub-committees from among its large number of well-trained, experienced, and efficient Directors, who will be assisted by a clever staff of paid servants trained in methods of business. In the organisation of these primary stores the methods adopted by the Supply Union in the Punjab might be usefully studied.

There are innumerable details that I will have to be settled in the light of the existing conditions and the growing needs of the movement.

NEED FOR GETTING CO-OPERATORS TRAINED.

I am strongly of opinion that following the example of several advanced countries in the West we should arrange to prepare a scheme with the help of Government, financial and otherwise, to send some of our experienced and tried co-operators from the class of agriculturists and working men to countries where co-operation is highly developed and has effected very substantial improvement in the agriculture and other small industries of the country."

LATE MR. BAPURAO R. AVTE.

Mr. Bapurao Ramchandra Avte, whose death took place at Bombay last Thursday was a prominent member of the Maratha community. He joined the Baroda State as Sub-Judge in 1900 in which capacity he served for sixteen years. In 1916, owing to ill-health, he was forced to resign his post and he came down to Bombay recently to practise as a lawyer. To Mr. Avte the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha owes its existence. He was also one of the founders of the Maratha Educational Conference. He was the General Secretary of the Maratha League. He was for some time connected with the *Baroda Vatsal*. His death is deeply mourned by his community.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

SIR W. VINCENT'S DEFENCE OF MILITARY AND POLICE MEASURES.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent speaking on Mr. Chanda's resolution regarding the Calcutta Riots said:—

The character of the disturbances in Calcutta, was if I may say so, differing from one or two hon. members who have spoken, entirely different from that of the disturbances which took place in the Punjab and Bombay. There were no outrage of the same character in Calcutta. The disorders lasted only a few hours. There was no necessity for the introduction of Martial Law. There were no summary trials and with the exception, I think, of a letter from Mr. Chakravarty no allegations have been made against the conduct of the police or the military.

We have consulted the Bengal Government as to their views in regard to this enquiry and they say that it is in every way inadvisable. They give reasons for this view among which one is that normal conditions have happily been restored in Calcutta and to start an enquiry of this kind would be to revive racial feelings and unrest. There is further no reasons whatever, I submit, to suspect or think that either the police or the military used unnecessary force or were guilty of unreasonable violence in suppressing the disturbances in Calcutta. If that is so, it fair to our officers to place them on, as it were, their defence for doing their duty? Does this Council really think that the Military officers, the police officers or the officers of the Government generally will do their duty fearlessly and properly if, on every occasion on which they are driven to perform a very unpleasant task, they are liable to have their conduct enquired into without any substantial or definite allegations made against them? I have a report of these disturbances from the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta which I am quite prepared to lay on the table here. I do not propose to read it. In fact we have had rather a very unpleasant example of such a practice.

The facts are briefly these. On the 6th of April there was a slight disorder in Calcutta, but nothing serious, though passengers in tram-cars were interfered with, and there was a little fracas outside the Bristol Hotel, but there was no serious accident. On the 10th, crowds collected again and there was again a little disorder, but nothing of a grave character. On the 11th, the tramway services were interrupted. Europeans, who were about, were abused and hooted. Some passengers were dragged out of the tramcars and there was minor rowdyism, in some parts of the city. If I may so call it. College street and Bow Bazar Street were cleared of the disorderly crowds by the police and that was all on that day.

What Happend on 12th April.

On the 12th, matters got more serious. The police were repeatedly pelted with bricks and loose metal. The Deputy Commissioner of Police remonstrated with the crowd on at least one occasion without any effect. Two Assistant Commissioners were, I believe, wounded by the mob, and the armed police piquets were potted at various points. The police picquet on the Howrah Bridge was attacked, and it was there, I believe, that this incident to which the Hon. Member referrs—that of constable Sher Bhajji happened. This constable was, as a matter of fact, wounded by one of the rioters, but subsequently being instigated by persons hostile to the Local Government and to the local authorities put up a false complaint that he had been shot with a revolver by a sergeant of the Calcutta police. That complaint was taken up, I am sorry to say, by a certain number of legal practitioners in Calcutta. There was a full enquiry made into the incident by the Presidency Magistrate, and it was proved—I am prepared to lay the report on the table—now that the whole charge was one tissue of falshood. The constable might indeed have been prosecuted for a false charge. I do not know why that action was not taken unless it was thought, as was probably the case, that he was only a dupe in the hands of unscrupulous men.

UNPROVOKED ATTACKS.

My Lord, in the course of this day—the 12th, the same day on which the constable was wounded, a motor car belonging to the Deputy Commissioner was upset and fired. A fire engine which was out on duty was attacked and three Europeans and Indian firemen were injured. A second fire engine proceeding to a fire was again attacked. There were also further attacks with stones on the Deputy Commissioner and the police, all these attacks being totally unprovoked.

There was also a meeting at the Mosque at which, according to our information, seditious speeches were made. At 4 p.m., a military picquet in Harrison Road, was attacked by a mob and five men were injured. The machine gun, which was stationed there, was actually hit with stones. It was then only, after repeated provocation, after several men had been wounded, that the troops fired eight rounds from this machine gun at the mob, besides 14 rifle shots at the houses from which deliberate attacks were being made. If the police and troops are not to fire under the circumstances of that character, then, I do not know when it is justfied. It is admitted and recognised by everyone in Calcutta that the military and the police on this occasion behaved with the very greatest forbearance and if the only reward which they have to receive is to have their conduct questioned in an enquiry of this kind then, as I said before, I believe, it will be impossible to get them to do their duty in future.

Speaking at the concluding stage of the debate the Hon. Sir William Vincent said:—

The only other question I should like to reply to is the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Sarma. He said that I complained of the weaisome speech of the Hon. Member. That was not my intention. I did not complain of the speech of the Hon. mover. I did however complain, and with reasons, of the Hon. Member's reading out a voluminous extract from a newspaper which I think every one will find most wearsome.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS.

FOR HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Emperor v. Hirjee Kuverjee.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.).

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 35 was charged with the offence of committing housebreaking by night and theft in a building.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the prosecution.

The accused was not defended.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that the accused broke open the shop of R. N. Desai & Co. in the Mulji Jetha Market on the night of 22nd July and stole 163 pairs of Dhotars. He concealed some of these in a box close by and taking two pairs with him walked away. A police constable doing duty there suspected him and asked him to account for the new pairs of dhotars. He was arrested and taken to the shop where the accused showed to the policeman the place where the other dhotars were concealed.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'guilty' against the accused and taking into consideration the previous convictions he had he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON & HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

33-19—413-18—Merwanji K and Co, Jamshedji Navroji Gamadia and anr v Serabji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mirza M and M, Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir and S, Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERICAL CAUSES.

1952-18—Mehta D and L, Achratlal Keshavlal Mehta and Co a firm v Lalcobhai Chhaganlal a firm, Motichand and D.

820-19—Ragn N & Co., Romkisson Sagarmal a firm v. Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin & Desai.

928-19—Amin & Desai, Hooseinbhoy Heptoolla v. Hyderalli Mootla Ebrahim, Payne & Co.

677-19—Mulla & Mulla, Fogabhai Ramdas a firm v. Dograt Raja & Co., M B Chothia.

747-19—Moti and D, Jugjiwandas Anandji & Co a firm v Tarachand Hiralal a firm, Pandia and Co.

694-19—Bhimji & Co., Ramdas Morarji a firm v. Vithaldas Motiram Gupta, Shroff & Din.

693-19—Bhimji & Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Vithaldas Motiram Gupta, Shroff & Din.

930-19—Payne & Co., Motisingh Tribhowandas & Co. a firm v. Gosuldas Dewji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

696-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and D.

990-19—Mehta D and L, Govindji Karsondas a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and D.

504-19—Mulla and M, Kuhnallaya Balaraj aiya a firm v Messrs Venilal Vrijbhukhandas and Co a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

962-19—Jam R and D, Chhaganlal Premchand v Messrs Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and D.

737-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Pranjiwandas Bhugwandas a firm, Mulla and M.

873-19—Mehta D and L, Kanji Purshotam a firm v Lalubhai Karamchand a firm, Moti and D.

874-19—Mehta D and L, Kanji Purshotam a firm v Nanackchand Ishwarsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

830-19—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kallyanji and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

960-19—Jam R and D, Chhaganlal Premchand v Tha Goculdas Dewji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

961-19—Jam R and D, Gokaldas Hansraj v Mohanlal Bhanji a firm.

914-19—Moti and D, Messrs Sobhagchand Kapurchand a firm v Messrs Virji Harjiwan a firm, Ard H D and Co.

854-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Premji Gokaldas and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1076-19—Mehta D and L, D Satyanarakan and Co a firm v Nemimal Samaldas a firm, Madh K and Ch.

558-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab v Messrs Luxminarayan Gangadhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1141-19—Mehta D and L, Vijbhukandas Gulabdas v Jagmohan Hansraj a firm, Payne and Co.

906-19—Amin and D, Himatlal Dahyabhai a firm v Narottamdas Runchhoddas a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

549-19—Vachha and Co, Jodhraj Suchiram a firm v Sha Tricumlal Mulchand a firm, Mane H M and Co.

883-19—Mehta D and L, Maganlal Parbhudas and Co a firm v N F Ardeshir and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1036-19—Ard H D and Co, Dharamsi Meghji a firm v Govinddas Tulsidas a firm, Mal M E and Co.

1149-19—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Vallabhdas Rowji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

675-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Tulsidas Narseydas, Pulnanand and Club.

1134-19—Mehta D and L, Bhicaji Chimanlal a firm v Vishwambharnath Bhargas a firm, Mulla and M.

1439-18—Crawford B and Co, Sobhagchand Vassonji a firm v Haji Seyed Mahomed Rezrani a firm, Little and Co.

772-19—M B Chothia, D S Fraser and Co a firm v Mithabhai and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.
Till 2 p.m.

FOR DISMISSAL.

901-19—Matu J and M, Patel Harjivan Meghji v Karimji Jivanji a firm, Payne and Co.

1402-18—Khandwalla and Co, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v Manilal Deokaran a firm, Daph F and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMERS REPORT.

1303-17—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Haji Ibrahim v Fatmabai and ors, Ard H D and Co, Vachha and Co, Surveyor and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

613-18—Payne and Co, Memon Wali Abba v Ebrahim Moledina, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

278-17—Vachha & Co., Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Sheobux Seevalal, Ragh N & Co.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hoosain Tyaballi Vohra v. Miss Saheb Jinabhai Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jem R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little and Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhoy Shaik Heptulla v. Abdul Hussein Tyeballi & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Indian Arb Act IX 99—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyaballi Rangwalla v Ajabshaw Moolla Abdul Hussein and ors, Parties concerned.

949-18—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Kantilal Vaibhai a firm v Pannaseed Motichand and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1373-18—Unwalla P and P, Jainabai widow v Abu Baker Haji Hassam and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

1815-18—Surajmal and Co, Tilokchand Ratanchand a firm and anr v Gokuldas Kisalchand and ors, Mehta D and L.

1622-18—Kanga and S, Mowlabux Besharat Rangari v Bibanbai widow and ors, Shamrao M and H, Kanga and S.

1639-18—F P Payni, Appaji Sadashiv and ors, Maneckji B Davar and anr, Payne and Co.

1898-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Kasim v Somchand Purbhudas a firm, Amin and D.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Damji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and ors, Daphtary F and D, Moti and Devi.

1482-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khimanbai widow v Poonsey Khimji and ors M B Chothia, Ardeshir H D and Co. For postponement.

556-18—Madh K & Ch, Dhanji Mawji a firm v. Vallabhdas Norranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

761-19—Malvi M R & Co., Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Karsondas Mowji & ors, Jam R & D, Shroff & D, Moti and D, Daph F & D.

515-18—Tyabji D and Co, Hirachand Nemchand and ors v Chhabildas Ganpatram and ors, Jam R and D.

(Continued from Column 6.)

5 cwts. gum amonia, Shamjee Passoo and Co.; 138 cwts. cuttle fish, Oodhavjee Govindji and Co.; 160 cwts. ginger, K. H. Jan Mohamed; 5 cwts. marertiev Canarica, 5 cwts. veterica Indica, 5 cwts. maroti phupa seeds, Purshotamdas Mathuradas and Co.; 11 bales cow hides, David Sassoon and Co.; 75 cwts. turmeric, 22 cwts. dry ginger, 27 cwts. nuxvomica, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 67 cwts. cardamoms, J. A. Begbie and Co.

S. S. Largo Lan for Philadelphia:—201 casks goat skins, Deccan Trading Company of Bombay; 1,500 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

S. S. Severnmede for France via Hull:—2,100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 8,500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Hajeltejiord for Antwerp:—5 cwts. marsectica canarica, 5 cwts. vaterica indica, 5 cwts. maroti bhupa seed, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S. S. Elswick Hall for Hull:—13,700 cwts. linseed, Sandy and Co.

S. S. Severnmede for Hull:—4,264 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—1,100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 500 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 159 cwts. gum kathira, 121 cwts. myrabolams, 161 cwts. Colombo roots, M. H. Dehdashti.

S. S. Indo Maru for Kobe:—1,444 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 290 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 151 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Samaldhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.

S. S. Kasada Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 250 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Indo Maru for Osaka:—272 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Indo Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kasada Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Moji:—500 bales cottcn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Indo Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Indo Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—15,880 cwts. ivory waste, A. B. Gandhi; 4 cases rosa oil, 3 cwts. gallnuts, Haji Muhamad Haji; 200 cwts. gum bhesabole, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David.

S. S. Singo Maru for Hongkong:—26 D/s rosa oil, Ahmed Sheerazee.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Glensloy, Edward Antwerp.

S. S. Zayani, Meryless, Aden and Jeddah.

S. S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Clan Macbride for Liverpool.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J. S. Meryless, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 53 pilgrims.

S. S. Glensloy:—The W. and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer Glensloy, 2,341 tons, Captain R. Edward, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Tuticorin on the 17th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Thursday 18th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall Hull		26-9-19	..Graham & Co
O & R			
Severnmede Hull		N F	..Graham & Co
B Kasado Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
F Khosrou	Jedah	N F	..T M & Co
G Dumra	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
Oriole			
Utopia	N F	N F	..E S Shamtsey & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offalie			
N Hichtefjord	Antwerp	25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sodegaura Maru	N F	N F	A M Jeewanjee
P Grieden	London	N F	..Graham & Co
99 ton crane			
Vengeance	N F	N F	..Omar Pds & Engrs. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N F	14-9-19	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Indrawati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Netravati	48 hours	20-9-19	..K N & Co
Tora	"	"	..C S P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
2 Kowet	—	—	—
7 Shingo Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
9 Iran	Busra	N F	..H S Shamtsey & Co
10 Indo Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..O S Kaisha
16 Kasada	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kiguma	London	29-9-19	..M M & Co
2 Ekma	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Sandakan	N F	N F	..D R I M
5 Merkara	London	N F	..M M & Co
6 City of Benares	Calcutta	16-9-19	..K N & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Malbar Coast	28-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Pass Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M
11 Rio Pardo	London	21-9-19	..M M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
13 Bradenburg	London	N F	..Graham & Co
14 Bremen	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
15 Barala	Busra	19-9-19	..M M & Co
17 Vasna	Busra	18-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omare	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 18.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool: 66 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 500 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 2,002 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 93 bales wool, Daulatram Koondanmull; 450 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Merkara for London:—308 bales hemp, 106 cwts. ginger, 169 cwts. cardamoms, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cow hides, 7 bales sheep skins, M. Sheriff and Co.; 26 bales cow hides, 30 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 50 bales cow hides, Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 120 bales cow hides, J. H. Esmail; 83 bales cow hides, A. A. Peerbhoy; 22 bales cow hides Laduckbhoy Hassan and Sons; 63 bales cow hides, David Sassoon and Co.; 56 bales goat and sheep skins, Haji Esmail Goolmohamed; 1,371 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, Verma and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, B. G. Ramdas and Co.; 215 cwts. dry ginger, 94 cwts. gum kadaya, David Sassoon and Co.; 164 cwts. coffee 54 cwts. dry ginger, A. Hossein; 8 cwts. cardamoms, Manilal Balabhoy and Co.; 38 cwts. cardamoms, 58 cwts. dry ginger, 47 cwts. turmeric, 76 cwts. pepper, 14 cwts. aloes, Rahimtoola Haji Mohamed Mawji; 47 cwts. nutmegs, 2 cwts. bees wax, Esmail Rahimtoola and Co.; 65 cwts. pepper, C. Janmohamed; 54 cwts. dry ginger, G. H. Suchidina; 20 cases tanning extract, Thos. Cook and Son; 1,233 cwts. myrabolams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 54 cwts. soap nuts, 15 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 55 cwts. soap nuts, R. A. Dewjee; 54 cwts. soap nuts, J. M. Rahimtoola; 10 bales sheep skins, Esmail Dossa and Co.

S. S. Clan Macbride for London:—16 cwts. starchy roots, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Grelenden for London:—1,295 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 452 cwts. gum olibanum, 480 cwts. gum Arabic,

(Continued in Column 5).

Our Golden Tips on Shopping

Erasmic Bath Soap	Rs. 2	4	0	Dozen
Pearse Soap	" 1	5	0	Box
Vinolia White Rose	" 1	6	6	"
Sunlight Soap	" 1	2	0	"
Mercolized Wax	" 2	0	0	
Colgate's Dental Powder	" 0	12	0	
Colgate's Ribbon Cream	" 0	10	0	
Cream Cracker Biscuits	" 1	13	0	Box
Royal Zest Cocoa Rs. 2, Rs. 1-1-0, As. 9, Tin.				
Borden's Malted Milk	Rs. 2	2	0	

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For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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TELEPHONE No 2560

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AHMEDABAD ARSON CASES.

RAO BAHADUR SETALVAD'S DISSENTING JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

The following are extracts from Rao Bahadur Setalvad's judgment in the Mandap Burning Case:—

"I am unable to concur with the learned President (whose judgment I have had the advantage of reading) and with my other learned colleagues.

"I do not find the evidence to sustain a conviction. Knowing that both my learned colleagues have come to a different finding, I have devoted the most anxious consideration to this case, and, however much I may regret my inability to agree with them my conclusion is none the less definite. To quote the words of Heaton, J. in Shankerlal Tapidas vs. the Secretary of State (Bombay Law Report XXI page 675). "I find it difficult to formulate my reasons convincingly though my opinion is finally established." The evidence shows that the Mandap erected near the Lal Darwaza to accommodate about 1,000 candidates for the Matriculation examination was burnt down, with all its contents, by a mob of about 500 to 1,000 rioters on the 11th April last, between 9 and 10 a.m., and damages to the extent of about Rs. 19,620 were caused. This was the first act of arson owing to the riots that took place in Ahmedabad on 11-4-19 on account of the supposed arrest of Mr. Gandhi. The investigating officer, Mr. Baig, received an anonymous letter in consequence of which he called the three accused on the 23rd April and then allowed them to go. They are all Thakordas' milkhands.

After reviewing at great length the evidence of witnesses the learned judge continues:—I however think that putting the defence altogether out of consideration, the prosecution evidence is not such as to sustain a conviction. In this case the names of the accused were got by the police from an anonymous letter. The witnesses were got subsequently. It is a significant circumstance that all the three eye-witnesses were well-known to the 1st class constable, Jan Mahomed, long before the riots. I am unable to resist the conclusion that Jan Mahomed, having known the names of the accused from the anonymous letter, somehow got his acquaintances to give evidence against the accused. It may be asked why Jan Mahomed should have done this. I think it is not necessary to indulge in speculation as to why a first class police constable entrusted with the inquiries into such a serious important case should do this. It is enough for my purpose to say that from the materials before me in this case I unhesitatingly come to the conclusion I have mentioned. In my opinion the accused must be acquitted."

"THE 30th RIOT CASE."

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 15.

The 30th riot case came up for hearing again to-day in Lala Bishen Das court. Mr. Asaf Ali appeared for Bishan Sarup and Debi Parshad, the only remaining accused. Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police, Delhi recalled for cross-examination was asked by counsel to admit 3 columns of a report of his cross-examination in the Hardwari case which appeared in the "Independent" of 5th July which witness admitted as correct with one or two minor modifications of a clerical nature. This curtailed the cross-examination by about 3 hours.

Mr. Mathews, Station Superintendent, Delhi, who was cross-examined next propounded a curious definition of a passenger. According to witness those who were neither purchasing tickets nor lying about in 3rd class waiting hall with their luggage could be described as passengers. He also denied that on 30th there were a number of passengers bound for Garhmuktashar for pilgrimage, although another prosecution witness had admitted this fact in a previous deposition.

The next witness cross-examined was Khan Sahib Hamiduddin, city inspector, who was subjected to severe cross-questioning on several points of fact vitally connected with the alleged riot and the subsequent firing. He however admitted that no police batons were used to drive away the crowd before they were fired upon. Probably counsel wanted to prove that the firing on the crowd was not preceded by any civil force and was therefore in excess of the occasion. The witness was asked to state whether it was not a fact that on all occasions of public grief such as the demise of kings and other national mishaps such as the recent suspension of Ramlila festival in Delhi Hartals are observed as a mark of mourning. Witness tried to wriggle out of the corner but the Court came to his rescue by remarking that the matter was hardly arguable as the Court had no doubt that the last hartal in Delhi was not illegal.

M. Asaf Ali insisted on the Court's inserting a note to that effect before he ceased further cross-examination on this point. The Court accordingly inserted the note.

Cross-examination of the remaining witnesses and defence evidence will be recorded on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

HEAVY GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was slight rain during the week in the Presidency proper. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Upper Sind Frontier where they were damaged by insects, in parts of Hyderabad and Panch Mahals where they were damaged by excessive rain, and in parts of Satara and Kolhapur where they are withering. Fodder-supply is sufficient. Fodder situation is improving with green grass, which is now available everywhere in sufficient quantity. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in the affected districts of Broach, Bijapur and Belgaum and in the Kathiawar Agency and in parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts. The rainfall was slight elsewhere in the affected areas. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts where they are suffering from insufficient moisture. More rain is required in parts of the Deccan and in the Bijapur district for rabi sowing. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district only. All relief operations have now ceased in the Ahmedabad district. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 13th September were 8,530. The numbers of dependants were 4,300. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, in the affected British districts and the Kathiawar Agency, have decreased from 37,167 to 32,396. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera at some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains are still high. Cheap-grain shops are working and takavi is still being distributed. The supply of water is generally adequate except in parts of the Ahmednagar district where the scarcity of drinking water is being felt. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of the Bijapur and Ahmednagar districts. The condition of cattle is satisfactory except in the Bijapur district.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS IN I. M. S.

DELHI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION S PROTEST

The following resolutions were passed at a General Meeting of the Members of the Independent Medical Profession, held under the auspices of the Delhi Medical Association, on Saturday, the 30th August.

That the Indian Medical Service should be divided into two distinct and separate branches, one purely Military and Naval and the other Civil, the latter to form a War Reserve with adequate training.

In order to afford equal opportunities and conditions for competition to Europeans and Indians alike, all the branches of the Medical Service should be recruited by simultaneous examinations held in Great Britain and India.

That this Meeting of the Independent Medical Profession of Delhi emphatically protests against the Government attitude in making the recent permanent appointments in the I. M. S. It is manifestly unfair to the Indian Medical Profession that out of 900 only 17 should be made permanent whereas out of 146 Europeans 33 are made permanent. Considering the already meagre number of Indians in the permanent cadre of the service the profession suggets that the number of Indians should be immediately raised to 33 per cent. by fresh permanent appointments from amongst the Indians, who have rendered valuable services to the Empire during the last War. In doing this the profession asks for nothing more than what has already been suggested in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

That all educational and professorial appointments should be thrown open to the profession at large in any part of the World and that candidates should be selected by the Educational Minister with the assistance of a Selection Board.

This Meeting of the Indian Medical Profession of Delhi records its indignant and strong protest against the hostile and unfair attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Medical Profession taken up by the British Medical Association in advocating the redress of the various grievances of the Indian Medical Service as shown by the Memorandum circulated by them to the I. M. S. Officers in India in January, 1919.

This Meeting of the Independent Medical Profession views with apprehension and strongly condemns the racial distinction made by the Government in the recent order of Government of India to the effect that the enhanced rate of pay for the Indian Members of the Indian Medical Service joining subsequently to 1st December, 1918, should be under consideration whereas it should be already made applicable to Europeans joining the service after that date. It is desirable that such invidious distinctions lead to severe bitterness, and should be immediately removed to promote unity and friendliness which are very necessary under the present condition of the country.

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3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

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" 6 " " Rs. 97·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·9968%.
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" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Both the monsoon currents remain extremely weak but rainfall due to thunderstorms continue to be reported. Rainfall has been general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central India west, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the west Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar east of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujrat, Konkan, Hyderabad and south-west Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Dhubri and Cherrapunji three inches, Shillong one and a half, Bogra and Ranchi two, Benares three, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Gilgit, Peshawar a quarter, Udaipur, Surat and Akola one, Malegaon three-quarters, Bijapur one, Aurangabad a quarter, Bangalore two, Mysore one, Bellary a half, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.801 Inchs
Temperature of Air	79.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	76.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.909 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7 ,,
Minimum do.	76.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, N S E, W.
Movement of Wind	99 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.72 Inchs.
Total fall during month	2.52 ,,
Do. do. year	61.10 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.16 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	18	m	6	9	26	18		0	43a	20
			6	0a	24					
Fri	19	m	7	30	23	19	m	0	36	18
			7	30a	24			1	4a	19
Sat.	20	m	8	17	25	20	m	1	54	17
			8	48a	26			3	6a	18
Sun.	21	m	9	28	27	21	m	2	55	17
			9	43a	26			3	42a	17
Mon.	22	m	10	10	27	22	m	3	46	17
			10	52a	27			4	19a	16
Tues.	23	m	10	46	27	23	m	4	29	17
			11	10a	27			4	52a	16
Wed	24	m	11	10	27	24	m	5	6	17
			11	48a	27			5	22a	16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 18 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 27m.	Sunset 6h.	40m
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h.	39m
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h.	38m
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h.	37m
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h.	36m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h.	36m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h.	35m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m p.m
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Lahore. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east of the division. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north of the division and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in south Gujarat; Surat has had 1.12in. Neemuch 0.75in. and Indore 0.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in Gujart.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.28in. of rain and Akola 1.03in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the north-western district.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.46in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily cloud. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in north Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 0.70in. Ahmednagar 0.21in. Bijapur 1.06in. Belgaum 0.33in. and Aurangabad 0.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and Central India West and local in south Gujarat, Berar, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore, while a few showers are reported from south Rajputana, the north of the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Conditions are not favourable for any further strengthening of the monsoon.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Bombay Deccan and Central India West, but may extend into Malabar and the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th September 1919.

Rainfall due to thunderstorms is reported of from many parts of the country, the most important being in the Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general in Burma, the west of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Assam, Bihar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon, Maymyo one inch; Lashio a half; Shillong, Darbhanga one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Sonamarg a half; Udaipur a quarter; Gulbarga a half; Raichur a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 18th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do (17th)	98.2	74 9	59	..	0	—0 01
Jask	91.4	78 3	84	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	93.5	82.0	70	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.4	76.8	53	..	7.01	—2.19
Rawalpindi	92.3	67.5	67	..	35.46	+14.24
Lahore	89.5	74.5	61	..	16.58	+2.20
Risaul	100.0	74 0	60	..	9.04	—2.66
Ambala	98.6	74.7	61	..	9.05	—2.47
Delhi	97.7	77.9	58	..	13.44	—3.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.7	77.2	57	..	18.51	+0.45
Mainpuri	94.5	74.9	72	..	22.41	+1.70
Fatehpur	99.0	76.6	74	..	50.86	+19.62
Cawnpore	95.6	79.3	75	..	33.35	+8.58
Allahabad	95.5	79.2	71	..	31.54	—0.01
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.2	75.8	58	..	0.20	—1.95
Karachi	84.3	76.4	81	..	2.32	—2.59
Hyderabad	91.8	75.9	78	..	11.68	—5.8
Jaipur	97.5	74.2	58	..	21.76	+1.1
Kotah	94.9	77.6	67	0.07	25.12	+1.2
Mount Abu	77.2	66.9	74	0.11	37.54	+33.1
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Veraval	95.4	74.5	73	..	7.78	—5.27
Bhuj	86.2	77.0	76	..	9.88	—21.47
Dwarka	86.1	77.0	84	..	12.43	—4.97
Veraval	92.7	75.9	73	..	29.45	+5.64
Rajkot	97.0	76.8	73	..	12.14	—8.78
Bhavnagar Para	94.8	75.9	85	1.12	24.71	—2.66
Surat	93.0	77.5	74	..	36.28	+1.42
Ahmedabad	96.6	79.8	72	..	48.56	+21.28
Deesa	98.8	77.5	88	0.75	25.18	—0.29
Neemuch	91.1	71.7	87	0.20	42.86	+14.79
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	74.8	79	..	21.47	+28.67
Saugor	91.2	74.6	75	0.28	56.24	+17.40
Hoshangabad	90.5	73.4	87	..	62.14	+19.58
Khandwa	93.1	72.2	82	..	21.58	—2.47
Akola	90.6	73.7	74	1.03	22.25	—3.95
Amraoti	88.2	74.3	79	..	19.00	—7.36
Nagpur	92.2	70.6	80	..	44.18	+3.51
Chanda	90.7	76.2	80	..	38.97	—9.77
Raipur	89.6	70.1	89	..	53.45	+11.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	77.0	83	0.46	61.15	—3.92
Ratnagiri	83.9	75.7	89	..	83.60	—8.47
Marmagoa	84.2	..	86	..	82.28	—0.49
Karwar	86.6	75.2	91	..	95.46	—10.79
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	70.5	82	0.70	14.01	—2.59
Ahmednagar	84.9	69.0	84	0.21	12.84	—3.33
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	87.2	71.9	76	..	15.61	—3.91
Bijapur	84.5	69.4	87	1.06	8.40	—9.41
Belgaum	79.1	67.5	95	0.33	30.47	—7.21
Aurangabad	81.6	70.x	73	0.20	13.66	—8.13
Nizamabad(Indur)	91.2	72.2	76	0.04	22.57	—10.28
Hyderabad	92.6	73.8	74	..	18.68	—3.67
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	77.1	88	..	83.50	—21.44
Calicut	86.3	76.1	86	..	69.59	—16.55
Cochin	84.8	76.2	91	0.01	67.55	—2.50
Colombo	86.1	74.8	94	0.08	19.38	+0.04
MADRAS EXCLUDING (MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	78.0	66	..	16.89	—4.96
Bellary	92.3	72.7	70	0.61	5.70	—5.18
Cuddapah	92.8	77.2	75	..	18.25	+1.90
Madras	90.3	77.5	91	0.05	18.49	—0.08
Bangalore	82.0	66.3	95	1.79	16.92	+0.48
Coimbatore	91.4	72.4	85	0.2.	5.4.	—1.64
Trichinopoly	90.5	77.0	79	..	10.38	+1.52
Negapatam	87.9	78.0	71	..	10.25	+1.05

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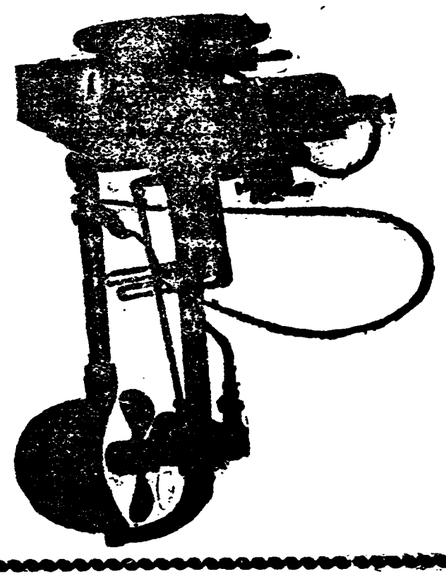

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